APPENDIX B.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

9th, 10th and 12th June 1922.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMANANDAGIRI GOSWAMI.—

The Dewan has in his speech very clearly reviewed the present financial situation, and I do not wish to comment on the budget in detail. But I should like to offer a few remarks. According to the budget estimates, the expenditure to be incurred during the year 1922-23 is Rs. 331 lakhs and the receipts are only Rs. 310 lakhs thus showing a deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs. No provision has been made towards the Sinking Fund and the Famine Insurance Fund in the Budget estimates. According to the Special Finance Committee's Report the deficit is estimated at about Rs. 56 lakhs. The Dewan's Address also shows the same. The Special Finance Committee have submitted proposals to cut down the expenditure to about Rs. 290 lakhs, and it should be the duty of the Government to minimise unnecessary expenditure as far as possible and bring the expenditure down to the figure suggested by the Special Finance Committee.

DEWAN.—

I did not say that there would be a deficit of Rs. 56 lakhs, but that we require this sum for improving our finances.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMANANDAGIRI GOSWAMI.—

We should now find out how this sum of Rs. 56 lakhs could be collected and what measures are necessary to gain this end. If 20 per cent. reduction is effected in each and every department, I am sure we will be able to save a considerable sum. I therefore strongly advocate that 20 per cent. reduction be made in all the departments.

On page 90 of the Budget estimates we find that the Palace Surgeon is in receipt of four different allowances. We also see that about Rs. 11½ lakhs are provided for only allowances. The Special Finance Committee have on page 34 of their report, very strongly recommended that these allowances should be summarily abolished. I agree with them. It should be the policy of Government that local and other allowances should be given only in very exceptional circumstances.

On going through the statement of travelling allowances drawn by various officers, it is seen that some officers have drawn travelling allowances more than their pay. An order should be issued by Government to the effect that travelling allowances should bear a definite ratio to pay, or a fixed travelling allowance should be sanctioned to touring officers.

We find that out of a population of about 60 lakhs, there are only about 5 or 6 per cent. literate. It is the duty of the Government to properly educate the people and for this object the Government should not stint expenditure. I am of opinion that education cess should be levied and if necessary its levy should be enforced, and not left to the discretion of the people. Educating the masses is the most important item of work that the Government should pay special attention to, and since there are about 58 lakhs of people who are illiterate, it is all the more imperative on the Government to take up this work immediately. Most of the people who are educated are in Government service, and it is their children that avail themselves of the facilities for education provided by Government. Thus the percentage of educated people in the State remains the same. The backward people do not come forward, but remain uneducated. I am therefore of opinion that it is necessary to levy the cess on the forward people, and therefore request every official or non-official whose income is not below Rs. 30 to pay one anna in the rupee. There should also be uniform levy of education cess on the raiyats in the Districts. The money thus raised could be used for giving effect to the recommendations contained in the Education Memorandum. I therefore request that prompt action should be taken on these lines.

There does not appear to be any necessity for continuing the establishment and supervision charges now incurred on account of Muzrai institutions. Without these charges, there would be a savings of nearly Rs. 30,000. The work of the Muzrai Superintendent may be transferred to District officers. It would be easier for Government to pay a grant-in-aid of about Rs. 30 or 40 for each institution. Auditors should be appointed by Government to audit and check the accounts of these institutions.

With regard to Co-operative Societies, I am of opinion that there is very little use in maintaining this costly establishment. The management of societies in the taluks may be left to the Amildars, who on account of the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions, have not sufficient work to do in their respective taluks. In the Mysore State there are about 300 societies, and the transactions therein are valued at nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, and if fees are levied on registered documents, I consider that the Government would be able to realise about Rs. 3 lakhs owing tot he tremendous transactions that take place in these societies.

Railway cess is levied in a few districts only and other districts go scot-free. This levy should be extended to all districts. The Special Finance Committee too seem to have sent up their recommendations to the same effect.

MR. H. KRISHNA SASTRI.—

Before offering my remarks on the budget estimates, I take this opportunity to thank the Dewan for his lucid speech which has very clearly reviewed the present financial position of the State and explained everything in detail. The preparation of the budget is not done in a way that brings home to the members of the Representative Assembly all the salient features, and very few will be in a position to understand the budget clearly. In the Dewan's address an analysis is made of revenue and expenditure of a permanent nature and those which may be regarded as temporary. If the same analysis is also made in the annual budgets,the financial position will be clearer to lay people. It is for the same reason necessary also to distinguish clearly in the Budget between the provisions for permanent and temporary staff, so that it may be readily seen how many are appointed in each service, what savings could be effected, and how many posts in the two services could be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the service. I request therefore that the Government would kindly consider my suggestion and take action accordingly.

Regarding Muzrai institutions, I need not say that there is ample provision made for these institutions. But it would be better if a statement is prepared showing the balances of these institutions held in the shape of bonds and cash. If these balances earn interest it should be utilised for the benefit of the respective institutions. I am of opinion that the interest thus accrued should not be utilised for general purposes, but should be used for the benefit of the respective institutions which should be in a position to use the amount when repairs to buildings and outlay on other items become necessary.

As regards Public Works, it is better to make a distinction between productive and non-productive works. There are a few works which are not productive, but all the same they will have to be constructed. If such a distinction is made, we will be in a position to know how much profit the Government have earned and how much loss they have been put to on account of such works. If these statements are clearly printed in the Budget estimates, the members of the Representative Assembly will be better able to offer their remarks. I request that Government may give their attention to this suggestion.

In the Dewan's address reference is made to the extra cost incurred on account of exchange on machinery ordered from America and other places in connection with the Mysore Iron Works. There is no indication in the budget estimates as to how this cost was met. Messrs. Coutts & Co., are the bankers of Government and during the period of unfavourable exchange, the Government could have avoided this extra cost if the payment had been made through that bank. But this was not done, and no reason has been assigned for not so doing.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

When the value of a £ in England varies the effect of the variation is shared both by Revenue and Expenditure. When the exchange fell, we had all the benefit on the Revenue side.

MR. H. KRISHNA SASTRI.—

I am not talking about the exchange. I am only anxious to know why advantage was not taken to remit the cost of machinery through Messrs. Coutts & Co.

There is in the Sandal Oil Factory a large surplus of unsold oil and it is now a great problem as to how it should be sold. The knowledge that there is large unsold stock tends to reduce the price of oil. If a good price is to be obtained for the oil, the fact that there is large unsold stock should not be published. The Forest Department is expected to supply a fixed quantity of wood every year. By limiting extraction of Sandalwood to this quantity, the wood remaining unextracted deteriorates and Forest revenue suffers on this account. It is therefore desirable that sale of wood also should be resumed.

DEWAN.—

As long as the Sandal Oil Factory exists, sale of wood is not desirable.

MR H. KRISHNA SASTRI.—

The hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore Cities charge a fee for medicines given to those whose income exceeds Rs. 50. The levy of this fee has caused much hardship to the people. The income to the State from this fee is only Rs. 15,000 which is very small compared with the trouble that is caused to the public. I therefore request that this fee may be abolished. We should as far as possible try and curtail expenditure in the other Departments and use the savings effected for Education, Medical, Industries and Commerce, and other protective departments. The provision made in the Budget for the Industries and Commerce Department is very inadequate. The provision in previous years was nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs, whereas the provision now made in the budget is only Rs. 1½ lakhs. This is a very important Department and it is necessary that adequate provision should be made for it.

If no free foreign scholarships can be granted, at least loan scholarships may be given to such of the students who offer to go for foreign training at their own expense. In the Commercial Schools, and Industrial schools, a new Section called the Trade Section may be opened in order to train students in the various trades, so that they may be equipped well in their respective trades. In order to open a new section, larger provision is required in the Education budget. If Education cess is levied, it should be ear-marked for the education of children in the villages. If an assurance of this kind is given, I am sure there will be no opposition to the levy of the cess. There is no need for any compulsion. People only require to be educated as regards the beneficial effects of education. If they are so educated they will readily offer to pay for it. But I would urge that this cess may be postponed for some time to come.

The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions has been introduced in only four districts. I request that the scheme may be extended to the other Districts as well. I am sure the Bench Courts are working very satisfactorily. They may not be good in some places. But in the beginning they are bound to be so. If a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is spent on judicial reforms I have no doubt that the money will be well spent. The money can be easily found from improved revenue expected.

I am in agreement with the suggested levy of stamp and registration fees on Co-operative Societies from which we may expect some revenue. Court fees on account of succession certificates, on life insurance policies, and also the stamp revenue on transactions in the Bangalore C. & M. Station should be diverted to the State.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—

In the budget estimates, under remittance Rs. 2½ lakhs have been shown as remittance charges. But nothing has been said of the circumstances under which these charges were incurred.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

These charges were not only on account of remittance but also on account of sale of securities. At Budget time the value of a £ was Rs. 12 and the estimates were framed on that basis. When the rate rose to Rs. 15 for a £ the difference had to be written off. All sterling securities were sold in London. And there was also some loss on this account.

DEWAN.—

The market value of a £ may be less or more according to circumstances.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA.—

We have nothing to discuss about as everything has been clearly dealt with in the Dewan's address. The classification of Revenue and Expenditure made in the address seems to me to provide for all our demands.

Assuming that assigned tract revenue comes regularly, permanent expenditure chargeable to permanent revenue according to the analysis in the Dewan's speech will be Rs. 30 lakhs more. The question is how this deficit is to be removed. The Special Finance Committee suggests reductions for Rs. 30 lakhs. This takes time. Immediately there can only be a reduction in expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Special Finance Committee's recommendations contained in their report should as far as possible be given effect to. In the Police Department, ample savings could be effected if the posts of Sub-Inspectors are abolished. If the Amrut Mahal Kavals are disposed of, there would be additional revenue of at least Rs. 10 lakhs. Excise and land revenue may be improved.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

Levy of Education cess will add to the revenue available for grants on account of Education.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA.—

I am of opinion that stamps and registration fees should be raised. With the improvements in revenue and reductions in expenditure suggested by me, the deficiency of Rs. 30 lakhs will be reduced by about Rs. 17½ lakhs. With only Budget figures for Education, Medical and Sanitation and other heads, I think it is possible with my suggestions to bring ordinary expenditure down to the level of ordinary revenue. The budget provision for the Medical Department is not sufficient and this may be increased. I have been urging for increased grants for hospitals and dispensaries so that there may be at least 10 new hospitals every year; but nothing has been done so far. Even in this year's budget no provision has been made though a sum of Rs. 5,000 was made in the last year's budget. I therefore request that the Government may provide for this in the budget as this is one of the important items that cannot be put off.

DEWAN.—

In accordance with the Special Finance Committee's recommendation, a beginning will be made this year.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA.—

I need not say that if the Government provide for this purpose, they would be spending on a worthy cause.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The District Boards also should contribute their quota. If hospitals are increased, the expenditure would also be proportionately increased. The request of the District Boards is that every year two or three hospitals may be provided for each District according to needs.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA.—

The Bangalore District Board has sent up a recommendation to this effect.

DEWAN.—

According to the budget estimates, no retrenchments have been made in the Medical Department.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA.—

Though there does not seem to be any decrease in the medical budget proper, yet no grants are made for opening new hospitals, the lumpsum grant of Rs. 5,000 provided in the last year's budget estimates having been omitted this year. An operation theatre should be constructed for the Bangalore Maternity Hospital.

Under grants-in-aid, there is a saving of Rs. 80,000 which should be utilised for giving effect to some of the items contained in the Education Memorandum.

The members of the Representative Assembly have been urging for responsible Government for some time past, but no definite promise has been made till now. We want responsible Government, and since the good work of the Government depends solely on the confidence placed in the public, I request that this question may be settled soon and an assurance given to us so that we may co-operate wholeheartedly for the success of the administration.

MR. SHAMAIENGAR.—

The members of the Representative Assembly till now have spoken about the deficit and how to balance the budget. They have made various recommendations. If the recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee are totally approved by Government and if suitable orders are passed thereon, there will be no necessity to levy the Education cess or any cess for that matter. The raiyats are already pestered with too many cesses and if any new cess is levied on them, it would be a great hardship to them. I am quite sure that not a single raiyat would agree to the levy of any new cess however low it may be.

With regard to the levy of stamps and fees on registration of documents relating to Co-operative Societies, I think many Societies would not endorse this view. This concession was specially shown to enable more societies to be started and if this concession is withdrawn many of the existing Societies would be wound up in a very short time. The transactions in many of the minor Co-operative Societies are very limited and they hardly earn any profit. I therefore request that this concession may be continued for some time to come.

When the present Dewan was officiating in 1919, I made a representation with regard to the construction of a bridge across the Hemavati and Kapini rivers. But though the District Board had reserved its share towards this construction and though the estimate was approved and the Government's share was sanctioned, the work has not as yet been taken on hand. I would therefore request permission to read a representation in this connection.

DEWAN.—

Need not be read, since it pertains to a local subject.

MR. SHAMAIENGAR.—

My object in reading this representation is that when everything had been done even to the very minutest detail, the work has not been commenced and during the floods it is very difficult to cross the rivers. My request is that the amount intended for the construction of these two bridges may be included in the Budget estimates. The money thus spent could be earned within a period of 4 or 5 years as the traffic would be very brisk.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

There are many important works that had to be postponed on account of shortage of funds. I can assure you that when the money is available this work will be surely taken up.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—

The Dewan Sahib has very clearly explained the present financial situation in his opening speech and the Special Finance Committee have also made their recommendations in a comprehensive manner. Considering the enormous deficit, it should be the policy of Government to limit expenditure to the income they derive as it is not possible under the present circumstances to increase the revenues by means of new taxation. The customs duty, if transferred to the State Treasury by the British authorities, would be enormous, and this would to a very great extent avoid the present difficulties. This question should be taken up and the Government of India addressed in the matter.

The time allotted for each speaker in connection with the budget is too short and many of us will not be able to speak on most of the important items in the budget. We will not be able to even touch the fringe of some of the subjects. This is a representative institution and we should be given the power of voting on each subject. If this is adopted, the resolutions that are passed here would have some effect. Responsible Government is not new to the Mysore State and the

discussion of the budget is an important factor in an Indian State by a Representative body.

The provision for Malnad Improvement Scheme and other improvements in the Malnad is much cut down. The Government are fully aware of the difficulties which the people living in the Malnad are labouring under, and in spite of this, the provision made in the budget for improving the malnad is very meagre considering the urgency of the situation. Before the Malnad Improvement Scheme was given up there were many schemes started but most of them had to be closed owing to want of money. I therefore request that all the activities of the Malnad Improvement Scheme which had to be suspended for want of money may be revived and adequate provision made in the budget estimates.

DEWAN.—

We have not omitted provision for this item of expenditure. We have provided about Rs. 46,000 towards this scheme.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—

The amount provided is not enough and at least a sum of Rs. 1 lakh should be set apart for this item in order that the activities suspended may be revived. It is rather curious to find that though the malnad people do not enjoy the benefit of railways, they have been made to pay the railway cess.

DEWAN.—

The question of levying railway cess in all the districts is under the consideration of Government.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—

The number of hospitals in the malnad is very limited and some villages have no medical aid at all. Hence it was sanctioned that two hospitals a year be constructed in the malnad parts. But till now no hospitals have been built. Though one hospital has been built there is none to open it. Dr. Armugum Mudaliar recommended to Government that hospitals in the Malnad should be increased. In the villages Basrighatta and Halmattur, Government sanctioned the construction of two hospitals, but nothing has been done till now. I therefore request that considering the urgent need of medical aid in those malnad parts, the Government may kindly see their way to provide adequate funds for giving proper and prompt medical aid.

DEWAN.—

We shall make a note of it.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—

The Government should make it a rule that unless 75 per cent. of the District Board members agree, no education cess should be levied. It is not right to force the people to pay any kind of tax when they are totally unwilling to pay.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The money that is collected out of the education cess will be utilised in the particular locality from which it is collected.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—

Of course, we do not grudge the money being utilised for the other maidan parts. But my request is that the malnad parts should be shown some concession with regard to this.

We have been urging the Government to give us a high school either in Sringeri or in Narasimharajapura; but no high school has yet been started there. The students after passing their Lower Secondary examination will have to either discontinue, or go to Shimoga or Chikmagalur.

DEWAN.—

This is a local subject which could be better discussed in the District Board. Since the strength of the District High Schools is very limited and since there are

no sufficient funds, it is not possible just now to open any high school either in Sringeri or in Narasimharajapura. If we go on sanctioning the local wants as they come from the districts the cost would be more than Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs. All indispensable works will be first taken up.

MR. C. VASUDEVA RAO.—

With regard to the budget, I have very little to say. But I want to impress on the Government one or two points which are rather important. Great inconvenience is caused on account of the present financial difficulties. Departments like Education, Railways, etc., have been starved. The need for cutting down expenditure is very great. Salaries have therefore to be reduced and the number of salaried appointments should be reduced to the absolute minimum.

There is a tendency among us to think that Government service is the best and most lucrative, and students immediately after they finish their studies rush after the Government appointments. To avoid this tendency I would suggest that these appointments should be made less attractive and the pay of Government appointments should be reduced from top to bottom. This will induce our educated men to enter more lucrative professions and the rush of men to Government appointments will be avoided.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that if competition is created many will not be in a position to enter Government service. But this policy has been ignored to a certain extent. Now the Government should make it a point not to fill up vacancies as they occur and those who are appointed to the vacancies should be given salaries less than the previous incumbents. If such an arrangement is pursued by the Government, I have no doubt that great savings can be expected. It should be the policy of Government that expenditure should not on any account exceed the receipts and there should not be any exception to this. With due respect to the Dewan Saheb, I would suggest that the pay of the Dewan downwards should be reduced. The Dewan should get Rs. 2,000 with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 and a conveyance allowance of another Rs. 500. Executive Councillors Rs. 1,000; Deputy Commissioners Rs. 500—800 and Assistant Commissioners Rs. 250—450. The clerical staff of the Departments should be reduced. All the clerical staff should be given a living wage allowance; so also the peons. By suitable readjustment of work, there is sure to be considerable saving, and there will be no difficulty in balancing the budget. If the people are taken by the Government into their confidence, and an assurance is given to them that they are doing their best for the people, I am sure the people will come forward and offer their generous help.

With regard to industrial education, separate provision should be made for teaching the manufacture of chemical products, such as citric acid, etc. For this purpose, technological laboratories should be opened in as many centres as possible as part of a scheme for extending technical education. If this is done, many chemical industries can be started which would be of great help to the students of the school-final grade who wish to discontinue the Arts course and take up industrial education, thus helping them to earn a decent living. Provision should immediately be made for this though it may exceed the present budget estimates.

On page 148 of the budget estimates, a provision of Rs. 6,000 has been made towards the Tarikere-Mangalore road. From Kadur to Kotgehar Bagal, it is about 8 miles, and the Government will do well to take over this road for repairs as the traffic on that line is very heavy. The provision of Rs. 6,000 now made towards the repairs of the Tarikere-Mangalore road may be utilised for this line. The amount referred to above is insufficient and it may be enhanced. For the Bababudan-Kemmangundi road, no provision has been made in the budget. I request that the road already under construction should not be abandoned. It is one of the greatest health resorts and this road will afford convenience to those going to the hills on grounds of health and also facilitate traffic between Bhadravati and Bababudan Hills.

MR. NARAYANA CHETTY.—

The previous speakers have all spoken fully on the budget and I would say a few words only about the hostel, school building, and the dispensary at Davangere. A sum of 10,000 rupees was contributed by the people for constructing a school

building; but since the contribution payable by the Government has not been given, the construction of the building is being postponed though plans and estimates are ready. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also paid in full by the public of Davangere, and in this case also the contribution from the Government is still to be paid. For education a sum of not less than Rs. 70,000 has been contributed by the people of Chitaldrug who are eagerly awaiting the Government's contribution. From the budget estimates, it is seen that nothing has been provided towards these works. I have been bringing this subject here to the notice of the authorities over and over again, but to no purpose. I therefore very earnestly request that Government may kindly give sufficient attention to this, and do their best to provide for the requisite contribution towards these works. I would for this purpose suggest a list being prepared of contributions paid by people throughout the State, so that Government may be able to review from time to time how far Government help has been given in such matters.

DEWAN.—

Government have decided that tracts which have paid contributions should receive attention first. The building for the female dispensary has been ordered to be constructed and the work will be commenced soon.

MR. NARAYANA CHETTY.—

Our taluk is one of the forward taluks and no taluk has collected such a large sum as we have. But all the same, our taluk has been left behind, and is none the better than the other taluks. My request is that since our taluk is the gateway to the Bombay Presidency and since there are big merchants both Mysoreans and outsiders, it is very necessary that the Government should come to their aid.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

In the departmental programme, we have issued instructions that the works for which contributions have been received should be started before other works are started.

MR. NARAYANA CHETTY.—

I would represent that this year, there have been very good results in the recent Lower Secondary examination. There is absolutely no room for admission to the High School Classes of all those that have passed. The school building is small and cannot accommodate all the boys; many boys are willing to come from the mofussil, but there is no proper hostel arrangement. Considering all these points, I request the Government to give their first attention to this.

DEWAN.—

We will do all that is possible.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—

From the estimates of Rs. 8,57,000 on the receipt side on account of Court fees and the provision of Rs. 6,23,000 on account of establishment under Courts of Law on page 99 of the budget it seems to me that Government is making large profits out of Court fees. The income that is derived from Court fees could be increased if the income that would accrue on account of Insurance policies is also included under this head. This should be taken up and the Government should try to get this income as well. A deduction on account of probable savings of a sum of Rs. 16,367 is shown in the budget estimates. I do not know how this figure was hit upon when there is no reduction in the staff of Judges or Munsiffs.

DEWAN.—

This deduction is made on past experience and not on account of any actual reduction of the staff. This figure is taken approximately considering the saving likely to occur this year taking the average of past years.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—

There are now in Bangalore, a District Court and a Munsiff's Court and I think that it is superfluous to maintain these institutions. The work could be done by one of the two institutions. By this arrangement the Government would be able to save something, as work in the Munsiff's Court is very light.

I would request the Government to kindly allow the Bangalore and the Mysore Law Associations to give their opinion in regard to the Special Finance Committee's Report before passing final orders on them. I do not find that any member of these associations has given his opinion about the judicial administration, and I request that an opportunity may be given to them.

The number of original suits in the District Court is very small. These suits may be transferred to the Munsiff's Court. If such a readjustment is made, I think we can safely abolish the District Judge's Court at Bangalore.

I am not quite sure whether there is much work for a third Judge in the Chief Court, and I am of opinion that that post may be safely abolished.

MR. RAMASWAMIENGAR.—

The Special Finance Committee have in their report recommended certain retrenchments and proposals for increasing revenues. In this connection I would bring to the notice of the Government that increase of revenue should not be brought about by adding to the burden of taxation which the people are already bearing.

It has been suggested that half the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and half the cost of medicines supplied to Local Fund Dispensaries should be met by Municipalities and District Boards. This is rather hard on the Municipalities and District Boards as their present financial condition is not very encouraging. It should be the first duty of the Government to see to the health and welfare of the people.

Owing to resurvey settlement, the Government are in receipt of about 25 per cent extra income. If such is the case, I do not think there would be any justification to impose any new taxes on the people.

The levy of stamp duty and registration fees on the transactions of Co-operative Societies, would tend to the closing of many Co-operative Societies. Exemption for these duties and fees was one of the concessions promised by the Government, and this has been a great incentive to the public to start new societies. If they come to know of this arrangement, I am afraid a good many societies will go.

Regarding the construction of Gorur bridge, the subject has been coming up in this Assembly for the past 18 years. Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that if half the contribution could be given by the District Board, the bridge would be constructed. We have now collected about a lakh of rupees, and the District Board have promised to supplement it by another 10 or 15 thousand rupees. The whole work could be completed within two lakhs of rupees. The Government have sanctioned the commencement of the work but nothing has been done though tenders for articles and other things have been approved. We do not want an equal amount of about a lakh to be paid at once; but every year, if a sum of about Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 is paid, I think the construction of the bridge would be completed by about four years. Those things that are for the welfare of the people should not be postponed or delayed. Since the whole scheme has been approved by the Government, I request that suitable provision may be made in the budget this year.

MR. VENKAPPAIYA.—

Darkhasts should be allowed to be given for sandalwood trees grown in private lands. As the Government is not paying anything towards this, lakhs of rupees are being wasted. If any bonus is given to these private land-owners, the Government will be in a position to save many sandalwood trees which would otherwise be wasted.

In the Shimoga High School Entrance Class there is no Science Section. On account of this many students who take up Science have either to go to other places or discontinue their studies. Last year some provision was made in the budget, but this year it has been omitted. I therefore request that a sum of at least Rs. 20,000 may be included in this year's budget.

DEWAN.—

It is not possible this year to provide anything towards the opening of a Science Section, and further there are not many boys in other sections of the Entrance Class.

MR. VENKAPPAIYA.—

There is no proper hospital in the Shimoga District. It is very necessary to have an up-to-date hospital fitted with modern surgical instruments in the centre of the Malnad. I therefore request that sufficient funds may be provided for this purpose in this year's budget.

DEWAN.—

A scheme has been prepared and could not be given effect to for want of funds. If funds are available all urgent needs will be provided for as circumstances permit.

MR. VENKAPPAIYA.—

The Manganese Ore Train may be converted to a passenger train.

DEWAN.—

It is not possible to convert the Manganese Ore Railway to a Passenger Train as the train is not under Government control.

MR. VENKAPPAIYA.—

Great attention should be given for industrial and agricultural education which should be well organised and placed on a proper footing. This is a very important item for which I request the Government to provide sufficient funds in the budget estimates. If surplus Amrut Mahal kavals are auctioned and given for cultivation there is sure to be a lot of income to Government.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—

The Government have provided Rs. 1,50,000 for improving the Mysore and Bangalore Cities. We find that every year some provision is made towards the improvement of these two cities; but we hardly find any provision made for the other district and taluk headquarters. I think this is not fair. The State revenue is derived from all Districts and no invidious distinction should be made. I therefore request that some provision should be made for the improvement of other district and taluk headquarters. I brought this subject to notice some time ago, and the Dewan very kindly promised that the matter would be considered. But till now nothing has been done.

Owing to the deficit in the State budget there is the talk of retrenchment everywhere. It is not desirable that reductions should be effected in the various Government Departments all of a sudden. The retrenchment should be gradual and should not be rushed through headlong. If without fully considering the needs of each department, retrenchments are effected, the department would deteriorate, and the expenditure incurred in afterwards improving the department would be greater. All those departments in which reductions could be effected without impairing the efficiency of administration should be listed and the retrenchments effected gradually. For instance, some sub-divisions could be abolished. Health, purity and protection are the three watchwords of the Government, who should therefore adjust their finance and conserve everything with a view to give full effect to these for the benefit of the public. While effecting reduction in the numbers of revenue sub-divisions, regard should be had to the need to avoid people having to travel long distances to seek protection for nuisances and injury to life and property. Courts should not be abolished, as such a measure would lead to unnecessary inconvenience to the people. Police help and Courts should always be near to the people. If any additional provision is required, the Government should not grudge it.

It is one of the most important duties of Government to see to the welfare and health of the people. It is therefore imperative on them as far as possible to increase the number of hospitals. Adequate provision should be made for this. English medicines are generally used in the hospitals, and the poor are generally unable to purchase good English medicines. Arrangements should therefore be made to prepare native medicines for which encouragement should be given by providing sufficient funds for payment to the Ayurvedic and Unani doctors. Mysore is full of medicinal herbs, and these herbs could be best utilised for such purposes. If the Government could encourage this, I am sure the money spent on costly English medicines could be best utilised for this purpose, and at the same time, there will be some saving of expenditure to Government. It should be the business of the Government to improve sanitation in the districts and taluks, and

the Government should make sufficient provision for this in the budget estimates. If the Sanitary Commissioner's post is amalgamated with that of the Senior Surgeon, the latter officer will be greatly overworked, and both the departments will greatly suffer, as one officer will not have sufficient time to devote to the duties of both the departments. Some of the houses in Malur and other towns are just like the burrows of animals, and unless a full time Sanitary Commissioner takes active interest in these matters, I do not think the health of the State would in any way be improved. I therefore request that the provision now made under Sanitary Department may be increased.

DEWAN.—

All these things are questions of policy, and have nothing to do with the budget.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—

Most of the people in the villages are agriculturists and during periods of monsoon-failure they cannot take to any other profession. I therefore request that industrial schools where every kind of industry should be taught and the raiyats trained in different walks of life should be opened. For this item, I request that sufficient provision may be made in the budget.

MR. B. RANGARAJAIYA.—

This year the Government have reduced by Rs. 50,000 the provision for compulsory education. This should not be done. Compulsory education is one of the important measures of improvement in the State, and the Government should, as far as possible, afford facilities for this.

First class travellers' bungalows have superfluous establishment which admit of reduction to a great extent. Every first class travellers' bungalow may have only one maiti and one peon. Money thus saved should be utilised for the encouragement of education. The number of Sub-Registrars should also be reduced with the same view.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

In view of present financial difficulties experienced in Mysore along with other States, the Government appointed the Special Finance Committee to find out ways and means for balancing the budget. It is in these circumstances not advisable to go in for any further loan, or to levy any new tax. Just now it may not be possible to effect material savings from retrenchments in the Government Departments. The provision made for the Sinking Fund is very low, and it should be increased as it should be the object of the Government to liquidate their loan as early as possible, so that the charges relating to the debt services which have come in the way of all useful expenditure may disappear as early as practicable. I therefore request that the provision made for the Sinking Fund may be enhanced by suitable reductions in departmental expenditure.

I am of opinion that for a small State like Mysore, it is unnecessary to have eight districts which could be reduced to five. The pay of the Deputy Commissioners should also be proportionately reduced. The pay that is drawn in Japan by the Heads of those districts is very low when compared to the pay of Heads of districts here. The Forest Department should be made to increase its revenue and forest expenditure should be reduced.

The Government have provided Rs. 1,50,000 for the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. This provision should be made available for the improvement of the district and taluk headquarters, no funds being allotted for the two cities this year. The provision of Rs. 26,000 for village improvement work is very small and should be increased in order to improve the state of health in these parts. This should not be neglected by the Government.

The estimate of income-tax revenue has been pitched high without taking into account the present trade depression. It is apprehended that attempts will be made by the department responsible for the collection of this tax to keep to the budget standard, and in consequence, people will be put to great inconvenience. The income-tax rules in Mysore are very rigid, and they should be suitably modified.

The levy of stamp duty and registration fees from Co-operative Societies should not be introduced, as such a measure would be detrimental to the well-being of the societies. Consequently, many of the societies would be wound up, and this is not the intention of Government. The Registrar should pay special attention to the growth of these societies, and should see that these institutions work on proper lines. They are of utmost help to the poor people who are unable to borrow money at the very high rate of interest at which loans are procurable elsewhere.

I am agreeable to the abolition of the Sanitary Commissioner's post and its amalgamation with that of the Senior Surgeon. Sanitary work could very well be entrusted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are sure to do the work with great interest if a small allowance is paid to them for the additional work. By this arrangement, there will be a lot of saving to Government, and the money could be better utilised for other urgent purposes.

Though railway rates are enhanced, the estimate of railway receipts is very small. If the Government is not able to manage the railways at a profit, it is better to hand it over to the M. & S. M. Railway Company which is working its portion of the railway to great advantage.

Since the District Superintendent of Police hardly remains in headquarters, it is better that this post is abolished and Assistant Superintendents of Police appointed instead. If this is done, and the number of Assistant Superintendents of Police increased, police authorities will have greater time to remain in their headquarters and better attend to the needs of people.

Owing to want of funds, the Education Memorandum has not yet come into force. This matter requires the urgent attention of Government as the reforms contemplated in it require immediate action. Funds will have to be got by any means, and no delay allowed in introducing the reforms. I am of opinion that it is costly to maintain the Maharani's College and the Vani Vilas Institute—two separate institutions for the education of girls. These two institutions may be abolished and the girls asked to attend boys' schools. I do not think there would be much objection now to this suggestion as women are coming forward, and are even clamouring for franchise.

Many girls are not availing themselves of the existence of the Maharani's College and the Vani Vilas High School. Good teaching and library equipment are also not available to them. Only a few are passing the examinations every year. I am therefore for the amalgamation of both the College and the School with the Colleges and Schools for boys. According to the Education Memorandum greater attention should be devoted to the opening of Village Schools, and for the spread of rural education. Kitchens are not provided in the hostels, and this point requires attention of Government. Sanskrit Education is only available to the Brahmin community at present. This question has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and it has been often represented that facilities should be afforded to make Sanskrit Schools open to Non-Brahmin communities also.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

This has been discussed in the Committee's report.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

Rs. 60,000 is shown in the budget under the head Endowments and Charitable Allowances, for feeding purposes. This amount may be very well devoted for educational purposes, instead of for feeding idle persons. The scale of medical fees is less for officials and more for non-officials.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

It is only the officials that are taxed as there is no correct information as regards the income of non-officials.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

No, Sir. It is only the non-officials that feel a great inconvenience and that is my opinion.

DEWAN.—

What is the justification for this statement?

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

Whatever may be the cause and whatever may be the income of the officials, they are levied less. An official whose income is Rs. 200 is charged less, while a non-official earning the same amount is charged more. Then, as regards agricultural education though much money is spent, the progress made is not commensurate to the amount spent. Therefore the scale of Agricultural Inspectors may be reduced. The people are not now deriving much benefit from experimental farms as they are illiterate. More money should be spent on demonstration by effecting savings in other sections of the Agricultural Department and making these savings available for being spent on Demonstration Farms.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Since the people are backward in education, propaganda work remains to be done on an extensive scale, and the services of Inspectors will be required.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—

Several attempts have been made to improve agriculture but there is not much progress. Grants are given by Government for certain purposes and they are not utilised for those purposes. Large sums were spent on the Malnad Improvement Scheme, and from the Census Report it will be seen that no improvement is perceptible. This grant should therefore be reduced, and, if possible, the whole grant now being sanctioned should be devoted for Village Improvement Works, both in the Malnad and in the Maidan parts. Certain loans were granted for improvements of land, but I hear that these loans instead of being recovered, have been written off. This is a matter which should be enquired into and steps taken by Government to avoid such losses to Government in future.

MR. B. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—

I want only to give a few suggestions. The Special Finance Committee has sent a detailed report to Government in the matter of the pay of Gazetted Officers. My suggestion is that Government should pass a legislative enactment fixing the pay of Gazetted Officers considered suitable for each appointment. This will avoid discussion by members about the salaries of officials in every Session of the Assembly. Mr. Subbaiya asked for a reduction of Rs. 50,000 in the grant for Agricultural Department. My suggestion is that in one item a reduction of 50 per cent of the expenditure can be effected and that is in the district establishments. One member said that much propaganda work had to be done. I am of opinion that much is not done, and that as far as possible the services of only the Inspectors required for demonstration work may be retained. If this suggestion is adopted 50 per cent of the expenditure now being incurred will be saved.

DEWAN.—

Half of the district staff should be reduced?

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

Yes, Sir, half of the district staff should be reduced.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Officers are required for the sale of ploughs, implements, etc., and for collection of sale proceeds. They will have to travel long distances to the different parts to examine the suitability of the soil, and to obtain the necessary manures and implements, and advise the raiyats in these matters.

MR. B. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

I am of opinion, Sir, that such a big staff is unnecessary. If necessary I am prepared to show statistics which will explain how many times these officers have actually travelled for these purposes. One Inspector is quite enough for each district.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

One Inspector may be necessary for each taluk.

DEWAN.—

Do you suggest that 50 per cent of the agricultural district staff should be reduced?

MR. B. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

They have got to do experimental and demonstration work.

DEWAN.—

Is 50 per cent quite sufficient?

MR. B. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

Quite sufficient. I have been repeatedly urging the need for the grant of Loan Scholarships in this Assembly during the past three years. Government should do something in this matter. About medical fees, many are for their abolition. Recently there was a proposal to raise the fees to four annas. If the Government finds it inconvenient to abolish it altogether, it may at least retain the present scale of fees without raising it as proposed. The grant given for the Weaving School in Hole-Narsipur is not usefully spent, and it should therefore be discontinued.

In the matter of educational cess some members are of opinion that the raiyats are agreeable to this. The present financial condition of the District Boards is far from satisfactory. The Government should first convince the District Boards of the extreme necessity to which they have been driven to justify the levy of this cess, and if the Boards are willing, then it may be done. The Hassan District Board is already heavily taxed. Recently the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements paid a visit to this district. The Hassan Taluk was resurveyed and the land tax is already increased by four annas in the rupee. It may be that some District Boards would be willing to the levy of this cess, but some others are not for it. The raiyats are against its levy. The tax is already heavy in Hassan District, and it should therefore be exempted from this levy.

The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions may be extended to the remaining four districts. Necessary provision may be made in the budget for this.

MR. H. RAMANNA.—

I do not know what orders the Government have passed on the report of the Special Finance Committee. The levy of education cess causes great inconvenience and hardship to the raiyats. The Land Revenue Department says that no Survey Officers are available, and if resurvey is made, the land revenue income can be increased by nearly three to four lakhs of rupees. This thing should therefore receive consideration of Government. It is proposed that Stamp duty is to be levied from Co-operative Societies. If this is done, the condition of the raiyats will become still more deplorable. In the previous year or so, a Co-operative Committee was appointed by Government. They travelled throughout the State and submitted a report to Government. I do not know what report was sent to Government, and what action the Government has taken on it. This matter requires the attention of the Government. If there is loss to Government from the Kunigal Stud Farm the Government should take immediate steps to improve the realisations from this farm. If this cannot be done, they should abolish it altogether. Income-tax was introduced in the State on the express condition that the amount realised therefrom would be utilised for educational purposes. If this is done there is no need for the proposed levy of education cess with this new levy. The condition of the people will become worse. Rs. 50,000 is given for Bangalore City Improvements. Nothing is allowed for the improvement of rural areas. It is necessary that similar large grants should be allotted for the next ten years for improvement of local hobli taluk and district headquarter towns, so that the people of these areas may enjoy the conveniences enjoyed by the people of the two capital cities.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

Rs. 1,11,000 is provided in the budget for the Industries and Commerce Department. Of this nearly Rs. 60,000 is for establishment charges. It was recently proposed in the Economic Conference that the weaving industry should be improved, but I find nothing is provided in the budget for this purpose. I cannot understand the justification for such a large provision as Rs. 60,000 for establishment charges when there is no provision made for developing the weaving industry in the State. We have great facilities here for improving this industry. Machines were got from foreign countries and no provision is made in the budget this year for this industry. We do not know what is the benefit that we are going to derive from providing Rs. 60,000 for establishment.

DEWAN.—

Rs. 9,000 is given for the Weaving Factory.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

That is too small an amount. People have not advanced in this industry in any way for the past 50 years. The Government has got a separate department for the industrial development of the country. By making suitable provision for the purpose, the Government would not only be improving the industry, and promoting the welfare of the people, but they will also increase their revenues.

DEWAN.—

What is your recommendation?

USMAN KHAN.—

My recommendation is that larger amounts should be provided and the industry improved. At least Rs. 50,000 per year should be given.

DEWAN.—

What are you going to do with this amount?

MR USMAN KHAN.—

If this is given, many poor weavers will be kept employed in this industry and necessary assistance will be rendered to them financially. Looms will be purchased on a large scale and supplied to every house. Weaving industry will be introduced in each and every house, and in a few years this industry will be carried on on a large scale. Our yarns will be woven here and not exported to outside places and thus the success of the industry will be assured.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Rs. 9,000 is given in the budget for demonstration and experimental work. Is that amount not sufficient?

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

That amount is too small, and it is given at present only for demonstration purposes. If we require any machines or other equipments required for weaving purposes we will be handicapped for want of money, and then we have to go in for loans.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

That will come from takkavi loans.

DEWAN.—

That is not a budget expenditure.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

You may give from any head. All that we want is that facilities should be given to the weavers and arrangement made to give them financial help for at least the next five years.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The department will advance loans to all those who are in need of money for this purpose.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

What is it that can be expected to be done from this small amount?

DEWAN.—

There is no reduction proposed under this head. Most of the reduction is under direction and in the central establishments.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

The present amount is quite insufficient for expenditure required for the weaving industry.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

In page 11 of the budget, it will be noticed that Rs. 1,50,000 are provided for takkavi and agricultural banks and industrial loans respectively.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

That is not sufficient and greater facilities for expenditure should be given. As regards education cess it is my opinion that this cess should be levied in every district. Though some may be in favour of it and others opposed to it, still the Government should convince the people of its necessity and make them bear this additional burden. I gave evidence before the Special Finance Committee that land revenue should be raised 25 per cent; this proposal does not seem to have been adopted in the budget. Unless this revenue is raised as proposed, the Government will find it extremely difficult to carry on even its legitimate duties.

DEWAN.—

The increase has been taken credit for.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

We are getting from land revenue nearly one crore of rupees. My suggestion is that it should be increased by 25 per cent within one year.

DEWAN.—

Is it on both the wet and the dry lands? In this connection I may say that a Secretariat Note has been prepared and we are going to circulate it to all the members with a view to obtain their opinion.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

My suggestion is that land revenue should be raised by 25 per cent within one year, whether it be on lands irrigated from major or minor tanks. An estimate which cost in previous years Rs. 5,000 now costs Rs. 12,000 and if that project is to be carried out, how are we to bear the excess of expenditure, and wherefrom has the interest on this to be met?

On page 42 of the budget estimates for 1922-23 it will be found that there is a reduction of Rs. 7,000 in the provision for sanitation. The budget allotment for 1921-22 and 1922-23 being Rs. 1,07,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.

DEWAN.—

You will see from the details that there is an increased provision shown in district charges, and that the rest is more or less on the present level.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—

If that be so I have nothing to say. Sanitation Department is a very important Department and exists in the interests of public health, and therefore it is necessary that at least the provision barely necessary should be made, and there should be no reduction beyond that limit.

Once again I will have to bring to the notice of this Assembly and the Government the importance of the weaving industry and of the need for its early improvement and to request that the necessary provision may be included in the budget for 1922-23.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

Many persons of position and influence place their representations before Government. The pay of the shanbhogs and patels has been increased while the pay of the poor totis and talaris remains the same as before. The times are very hard and the totis and talaris are every day entrusted with more and more responsible duties and with big sums of money. It is but right that they should be duly compensated for the hard work they are turning out. I therefore place my humble suggestions before the Government for their very favourable consideration.

Secondly as regards Panchama Education, Government are already giving great attention. One candidate has passed this year in the Entrance Examination. Many have come forward in the High School Department in Bangalore. Forty-four pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and thirty-three pupils have come out successful. Many are now reading in the High Schools. The

amount allotted for their boarding and the clothing is the same as in the last year, and this is not sufficient.

DEWAN.—

The last year's estimate for the Panchama Schools was Rs. 70,600 and the budget provision for 1922-23 is Rs. 82,000 nearly.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

The success of the Central Panchama Institute in Mysore has stimulated the demand for larger admission into the schools there. It is no doubt true that in the matter of the education of this community the Government have shown great concessions. Many students have come forward this year. Last year nearly 100 applications were rejected for want of accommodation. Ninty-two applications have now already come this year. Under the existing arrangements only 10 or 12 can be admitted. If sufficient encouragement is not shown to them, I fear their spirit will be damped and their further educational progress arrested.

DEWAN. -

In this year's budget Rs. 36,000 is provided as against Rs. 28,000 in the last year for the teaching staff and establishment of the Panchama Schools, and wherever an increased provision is necessary it has been given.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Is it that you mean that the amount of the scholarships is reduced?

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI. -

Yes, Sir.

DEWAN.—

I admit that some reduction is made but additional grants have been given for all requirements under existing arrangements.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

But if such reductions are made just when they have begun to advance they will be very much discouraged.

DEWAN.—

Your suggestion will be noted for consideration.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

The present budget provision for the general education of Panchamas should not be reduced. I may also say in this connection that both this community and the Mahomedan community are grouped under special communities for this purpose.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Is it your opinion that both should not be treated as special communities?

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

What I mean is that the amount provided for should be shown in the budget separately for the two communities, proportionate to the percentage of population belonging to the two communities.

I understand that the school at Chikmagalur is closed now. This is not desirable and it must speedily be brought into work again. The two schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur should be developed to their fullest capacity, and a new school should also be opened at Tumkur or in any other place.

DEWAN.—

The Tumkur school is going to be developed and orders have been passed.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

All the scholarships from the Lower Secondary Classes to the Entrance Class have been clubbed together under one head. The rate of scholarships given to the students of the higher forms should be raised. The rates of scholarships are the same from the III Form upwards in all the High School Classes.

DEWAN.—

What are the rates of scholarships for IV, V and VI Forms?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

For the IV, V and VI Forms the rates of scholarships are Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 respectively and for the Entrance Class and the College Courses the rates are Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 respectively.

DEWAN.—

That is the revised Order.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

In the last re-organization it was revised along with other scholarships. This takes effect from last July.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

Feeding arrangements are also to be made for those who are studying in the High Schools, and free boarding should be sanctioned.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—

During the last five years, 8 boys have been fed of whom 7 were in the High School Classes.

DEWAN.—

The point will be noted.

MR. T. NANJAPPA.—

We feared that there would be a deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs this year, but we are glad to find that the deficit is reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs. The Special Finance Committee have already gone into the whole question, and have suggested reduction of expenditure in various departments, and how the financial administration should be carried on in future. In the budget an increase of nearly 6 lakhs of rupees is shown in forest revenue. Many trees have been cut down and are lying in the forests unsold. A great deal of revenue can be realised by the sale of these alone. Necessary conveyance facilities are not available. This greatly affects forest revenue. There is great demand for rolling stock, but the supply is deficient. Unless effective measures are taken to speedily supply the needful rolling stock, there can be no improvement in forest revenue. A great deal of timber is lying unsold in Chunchankatte, and in other forest tracts. Immediate steps should be taken for their transport to Bangalore and Mysore. The merchants and the public get timber from Madras and other outside areas for building purposes, owing to timber not being readily available here. There is always great clamour and complaint as regards railway accommodation, and this is due to the scarcity of rolling stock.

DEWAN.—

This matter is under consideration.

MR. NANJAPPA.—

When the financial stringency is very acute it is not desirable that officers of Government should receive a variety of allowances. In the Judicial Department, the officers have been attending to their work daily late till six o'clock in the evening, and they are not given any allowances, but we see that to the salaries of officers of the Revenue Department so many allowances are added. This is unnecessary expenditure, and should be immediately stopped. We are asking for the reduction of pay in every department. These allowances must therefore go now. There was no Revenue Commissioner's Office before. A Member of Council who was in charge of the Land Revenue Portfolio was entrusted with this work. This is a department recently created. Therefore this should be abolished, and a Member of Council entrusted with this duty. The Finance Committee has recommended a reduction in the number of districts from eight to six. This may be done, as by adopting this suggestion, a great deal of expenditure can be saved. Too much expenditure is incurred in the Geological Department. At present there is not much of geological research work to be done. The expenditure on this department admits of curtailment. The Finance Committee have recommended the doubling of the fees charged in special

wards in the hospital. No proper conveniences are afforded, and no special attention is given to patients in these wards. Medical aid should, as far as possible, be free. The present rates should not therefore be still enhanced. Raiyats do not get much benefit from Civil Courts for the revenue Government derive from them. In olden days there were no such Courts but only Village Panchayets who would decide cases for the people then and there. Now it takes nearly 7 to 10 years to dispose of a case. We have got only one Court in Bangalore and there are many cases lying undisposed of. This question was raised by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the establishment of a Small Cause Court was urged. The subject was also discussed during the last Dasara, when the establishment of an Honorary Munsiff's Court was requested. It is essential that we should have a Small Cause Court and a Honorary Munsiff's Court. It was stated in the Dewan's address that retrenchments would be effected as far as possible, and that if it was not possible to balance the budget Government would have recourse to additional taxation and that the raiyats should bear the burden. We are paying now nearly 15 lakhs of rupees as railway cesses for so many years past. No proper conveniences exist, and the railway compartments are always overcrowded. The second class rates have considerably been raised and even then in one second class compartment of 4 seats there will be nearly 10 to 12 people. In spite of the fact that we were already paying large taxes the income-tax was introduced. The assessment of this tax is entirely left to the discretion of the officers of the Income-tax Department, who can do whatever they think proper. Even chartered accountants feel it difficult to satisfy them with their accounts. Trade is very dull now, and the times are every day becoming harder and harder. Everything is in an unsettled condition and even if we have to pay one small tax we feel the pinch very much. It is stated by some that unless education cess is paid, there will be no satisfactory progress of education, and the work of the Government will also suffer. Since almost all the Districts are in favour of the payment of this cess, we are bound to pay it. It is desirable that Government should undertake the levy of this cess, as it is only then that satisfactory results will be achieved.

We are hearing now and then about the loss of revenue to Government on account of defalcation and so on in the Electrical Department. There was recently one case. We do not know how the Government made up such a huge amount. Nothing appears in the budget on this account.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

One lakh of rupees which is written off on this account appears in the budget in the column for the revised estimate.

MR. NANJAPPA.—

We are bound to pay taxes when the Government ask us but when there is loss of Government money, it is but right that the Government should enquire and find out the culprits, and recover the amount from the guilty persons, and suitably punish them instead of writing off the amounts.

DEWAN.—

The point will be noted.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—

It will be seen from page 106 of the Budget that only one officer is appointed to be in charge of the Lunatic Asylum and the Medical Stores. If lunatics are to be kept in the Asylum safely, and properly treated, a separate full-time officer for the Lunatic Asylum is essential. Otherwise it will be unwise and unsafe for the Government to undertake the custody and care of lunatics. Strict supervision over them is very necessary. I may in this connection bring to the notice of the Government that filtered water is being made use of in the jails, Lal-bagh and Cubbon Park, for gardening and for cleaning the roads. People are not able to get good water for drinking. Arrangements should therefore be made to pump the water from the wells in Lal-bagh, Cubbon Park and in the jails, and use it for gardening purposes. They may say that it is only a book adjustment and there is consequently no loss to the Government, but in consideration of the hardships to which the people are put to, this arrangement may be introduced and the grievances of the people for want of sufficient supply of good drinking

water redressed. The Lunatic Asylum building is constructed like a chattram and is full of cells in which the old, the new and the chronic lunatics are all crowded together. This prevents speedy cure of the patients. I am monthly inspecting this asylum. There is no proper work allotted for female lunatics. They should be given sufficient manual labour, and then only there will be speedy recovery. It is therefore suggested that till the construction of a new building can be undertaken, arrangements should be made to keep the new, the old and the other lunatics separately.

In page 32 of the Interim report of the Special Finance Committee a saving of Rs. 3,300 is suggested, by cutting down meat diet to prisoners and by reducing supply of condiments included in the diet. These men are taken outside and work taken from them. Government gets a good income from their work. It is but reasonable that they should be given sufficient diet and not starved by cutting down this item of expenditure.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

They are given sufficient quantity of food according to the hygienic principles.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—

These people should be taught useful occupations so that when the time comes for their discharge, they should be in a position to earn their living. Necessary provision should be made in the budget of the Jail Department towards this. People are clamouring for compulsory and primary education. But nothing has been done to the blind, deaf and dumb children. They deserve some attention at the hands of Government. In Poona Municipality and Bombay Corporation and in other important centres, large sums of money are provided for propaganda work in regard to the temperance movement. This work should be done by the Municipalities and the District Boards with Government aid. It may be that Government may be incurring a loss in the beginning, but it will be to the best interests of the subjects. Necessary allotment should be made for this item of expenditure. There is a scheme called Lady Chelmsford Scheme started for the welfare of the children. Subscriptions and donations have come on a large scale from the public in British India. Child mortality is very large in the State as compared with other parts of India. Some measures as those adopted in England should be taken in the interests of the welfare of our children and of our ladies. Lady Chelmsford and Lady Willingdon have recognised this. The wife of our Resident and the wife of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station have passed the Maternity Examination. If we want to make the best use of the work in which these ladies are interesting themselves, this is the time for us to work out a scheme successfully and do good to the people. We can do it now with their help. By doing so, we will be preventing the loss of many precious lives of our ladies and children every year. The services of the Health Officer are being used for sending daily a health return showing the prevalence of various diseases and the number of births and deaths. This can very well be done by an Amildar in addition to his usual duties. The duty of the Sanitary Department is to take proper measures promptly to prevent the spread of diseases from one locality to another. The Government Order of 30th June 1921 was issued after a careful consideration of all points, and it would be a retrograde step if we have to revert to the old system and abolish the Sanitary Department. It is recommended in the interim report of the Special Finance Committee that both the Offices of the Sanitary Commissioner and of the Senior Surgeon may be combined into one. It is no doubt true that there will be a saving of expenditure, but it will be a retrograde measure. We had no laboratory in olden days and there were no experiments to be made. There was not such acute demand for doctors' services, but we find now that they are always busy. I am therefore of opinion, that it is in the best interests of the department and the public that this department should remain as it is. Lastly, in the matter of the unfortunate condition of poor Government servants, their present emoluments are very little when compared to the abnormal rise in the prices of absolute necessaries of life. The purchasing power of money has gone low. Take the case of a cook. Even if he is fed and paid nearly Rs. 20 a month, it is very difficult to get one. Most of the Government servants are very poor and the poorer they are, the more children they beget. Their economic condition is very bad, and the pay they get

is not sufficient to make both ends meet. In British India committees were appointed to enquire into the economic condition of the average citizen. On the receipt of the recommendation the standard of the pay of ministerial and menial establishments of Government departments has been raised suitably. Even in the Buckingham and other Mills, a cooly is able to earn more than a Government servant who has passed the B. A. Examination. The daily batta that is given to the clerks when coming on duty to Mysore is 12 annas, but they will have to pay to the hotel at the rate of one rupee daily. Government should have to favourably consider this matter and do the needful. It is only when Government servants are prosperous, happy and contented, that the administration of the State will run smoothly and efficiently, and it is only then that everything would be all right.

MR. C. NARASIMHAIYA.—

It is six years since opportunity was given for discussion of the budget in this Assembly. Discussions take place every year on the budget, but I am sorry to state that there is no continuity of system. Within these six years the form of the budget has been changed three times. The form in which it was compiled before the introduction of the financial settlement was altered after Mr. Datta came and suggested the adoption of his scheme of financial settlement. Next year, the financial settlement scheme was abandoned. This frequent change creates an impression in the minds of the people that Government does its business in a manner which suits them best at the time. The Dewan remarked yesterday that a separate statement showing the permanent income and expenditure as distinguished from those of a temporary nature will be furnished in future budgets. I shall be glad if the Government can give an assurance that there will be no change after this for at least the next ten years, and that the very same procedure will continue. It is only then that the members will be able to easily understand the exact financial situation. The present income we are getting is not in proportion to the expenditure that we are incurring, and therefore early steps should be taken to curtail expenditure. When considering the question of retrenchments we will have to remember three points. The first is that efficiency should be safeguarded and it should not be allowed to suffer by retrenching in every department. Secondly, the interests of officials thrown out of employment on account of retrenchment measures will have to be safeguarded. The question of unemployment will certainly arise. Thirdly, a principle has to be adhered to in retrenchments, and that is that a certain percentage of reduction should be fixed for each and every department

No new men need be appointed. When a man retires or leaves the service or through any unforeseen cause any vacancy occurs the appointments should not be filled up. Retrenchments should thus be effected gradually. Work in each department should also be minimised. Then there will not be much hardship to the people, and Government work also will not suffer.

Then in page 2 under 1 Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 6,95,600 is shown for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 7,20,094 for the year 1920-21. In page 3 under Excise 'Other Receipts', Rs. 1,26,000 is shown for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 1,46,816 for the year 1920-21. Then in page 6 under Miscellaneous details Rs. 42,000 is shown for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 84,919 for the year 1920-21. It will be seen from the above that in the item under Miscellaneous the provision is under-estimated.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

We cannot compare the figures of only one year for purposes of estimating under these Miscellaneous heads.

DEWAN.—

These are all fluctuating items.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

In page 21 under Forest, the provision for fuel collection for the Iron Work for the year 1922-23 is Rs. 2,52,000 as against anticipated receipts amounting only to Rs. 3,60,000 for the same year. My objection is that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs is spent for the collection of only one lakh more.

DEWAN.—

The work is carried on under a contract system.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

Whether it is carried on under a contract system or through Departmental agency, the amount spent is too much. Besides there are a number of Rangers and Foresters.

DEWAN.—

In this fuel business, Government charges the Iron Scheme what it actually costs. The Forest Department supplies the Iron Scheme and whatever the Iron Scheme pays, the Forest Department takes to its credit. This is not done for purposes of earning Revenue but for meeting the demands of the Iron Works.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

All the same, Sir, the amount that is spent is too much and it is not in proportion to what we get. I ask the members of this Assembly whether it is worth while spending such a large sum to get one lakh of rupees.

DEWAN.—

Are you not bound to supply according to contract?

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

It may be, but you have got a large number of rangers, and there is no necessity for any private agency for this.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The Department pays for the supervision, control and all the other incidental charges for cooly labour etc.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

Anyhow I think the expenditure of 2½ lakhs of rupees is too much and it is not desirable to entrust this to a private agency.

DEWAN.—

The establishment charges are not much, and there is no special establishment. One-third of the profits is debited to cost of fuel.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

At any rate I have brought to the notice of the Government that the cost is heavy, and it is for the Government to cut down the expenditure or not.

DEWAN.—

I see your point. The income is estimated at the amount we are likely to get and this is shown in the budget. You should be glad that the position is not worse.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

In page 26 of the Budget under 'Interest on other obligations', provisions of Rs. 1,69,000 and Rs. 2,29,000 are shown for the year 1922-23 on account of the Mining Revenue Capitalisation Fund and the Famine Insurance Fund respectively. The annual contributions to both these funds have been stopped, and there is therefore no need to pay any interest. These two amounts may therefore be utilised to ease the financial situation.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

The Famine Insurance Fund of 50 lakhs of rupees is in the form of security and it is in the State Huzur Treasury. The interest earned on these securities has to be paid to the fund.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

What about the Mining Capital Utilisation Fund of 45 lakhs of rupees?

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

It is spent on the Electrical works.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

Interest need not be charged on account of both these items.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

That is a separate matter.

DEWAN.—

The interest is credited according to the fundamental rules of finance. It is not fair to the fund if this is not done.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

The sum is a very big one. We assure the Government that we do not admit the necessity for this interest being paid. They ought to be utilised to ease the financial situation. Mere mention on paper does not help either Famine Insurance Fund or the Capital Insurance Fund.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

Mr. Narasimhaiya knows how much it taxes the Government to tide over a famine.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

That is only my suggestion. Then in the budget there is an item of expenditure, *viz.*, 'Khedda operations' Rs. 200. Some elephants were recently sold and I do not know what was the amount realised in the sale and what was done with that amount.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.—

A sum of Rs. 46,000 was realised from their sale and it was paid into the Treasury.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

That is purely a matter of cash realization and it will be shown in the accounts.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

In page 24 the budget estimates of Income-tax establishment for the year 1922-23 is shown as Rs. 47,736. The estimated Income-tax Revenue for the year 1922-23 is Rs. 10 lakhs. The establishment charges for the year 1920-21 were Rs. 24,000 and I do not know why the charges for the year 1922-23 should go up to Rs. 48,000.

DEWAN.—

Such a comparison cannot be made.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

In page 25 the estimated expenditure on supervision of mines for the year 1922-23 is Rs. 2,38,000 and the estimated income for the year 1922-23 is Rs. 13,19,000.

DEWAN.—

At whatever price the gold sells in the market at the time, the exact amount so realised will be shown in the budget. The gold revenue is a fluctuating one.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

We are serving loyally the British Government. Our Government is very badly in need of money. It is therefore suggested that the Imperial Government might be approached with the request that the payment of subsidy now being made every year by His Highness the Maharaja might be excused, and if the whole amount cannot be foregone at once by the Imperial Government, it will ease our financial position if at least half of the amount can be got excused now.

DEWAN.—

That subject need not be discussed here.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

In page 141 Appendix C under Sanctioned Works, Channels, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is allotted for part completion of the anicut across the Bhrigu river near

Halsoor. The actual estimated amount for the project is Rs. 2,90,850. It is nearly 16 years since this project was undertaken and it still remains uncompleted and only a small provision of Rs. 10,000 is made for the year 1922-23. This is not sufficient.

DEWAN.—

These big works take a long time for completion generally.

MR. NARASIMHAIYA.—

Nearly Rs. 2 lakhs have already been spent and what is the use of leaving it now and allotting a small provision for part completion? Then a sum of Rs. 2,500 is provided for the Lakshmanapur anicut and channels, and the estimated amount is Rs. 64,800. Three years back this channel got breached, and it requires the immediate attention of Government.

DEWAN.—

On account of present financial stringency more provision cannot be made for incomplete works. Whatever can be done under present circumstances will be done.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The work is being executed now. More cannot be done at present.

MR. ANANTAIYA CHETTY.—

The last year's provision for educational purposes was Rs. 42,41,000 and this year only a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided. Our people are badly in need of education. In big towns and villages only 5 per cent are getting education. Primary education is very necessary. The savings effected by retrenchments in Government Departments may be utilised for this purpose, and if this is not feasible, education cess may be levied. Government should convince the people of the necessity for levying the cess, and see that the cess collection is started early. The levy of cess should not be left to the option of the people. A University Entrance class should be opened in Chitaldrug.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

If there are at least 25 students a class will be opened.

MR. ANANTAIYA CHETTY.—

There are more than 35 students in Chitaldrug, and many students are ready to come from the Davangere High School to join the Entrance Class. Much inconvenience and hardship are caused to the students in having to go to Bangalore and to other places of long distance for this purpose.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

A Circular has been issued in this matter. If there are many students who are going to join the Entrance Class, arrangements will be made. Many students are not going to the Mission Schools. The Mission authorities complain that they have opened the class under the orders of Government and that no students turn up. Additional expenditure will have to be incurred if a class is opened at Chitaldrug.

DEWAN.—

I shall call for a report in the matter.

MR. ANANTAIYA CHETTY.—

We are paying a cess for the purpose of education. A sum of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 may be utilised out of that amount.

DEWAN.—

That is intended only for primary and middle schools.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

We have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Education about the utilisation of the cess, and the scheme is under preparation.

MR. ANANTAIYA CHETTY.—

A sum of Rs. 26,000 is provided in the budget for Village Improvements. This is not sufficient.

DEWAN.—

No grant was made in the year 1920-21 and Rs. 19,000 was spent in 1921-22. A sum of Rs. 26,000 is given this year. We have therefore made a good beginning and in view of the financial stringency nothing more is possible.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA.—

In the budget speech, you have given us indications of confidence placed in us by furnishing all details connected with the present financial situation. From the account given we feel that in the budget there is nothing to be alarmed at. Conditions in all countries are abnormal. We are suffering with others in abnormal times. Considering the state of affairs in England, ours is nothing. They are holding conferences after conferences. I do not think that the present conditions will remain permanently, and there is every hope that better days will follow. The Dewan gave assurances in the portions of his speech relating to Iron Works, Sandalwood Oil, etc., that the financial conditions of those concerns are under careful examination with a view to improve, if possible, their prospects and to avoid all chances of loss. He has also given us hopes that within three years' time we might count upon favourable results if market conditions generally improve. In such circumstances there appears to me to be no need to consider proposals for additional taxation. I should also like to bring to notice that there is an impression that raiyats are now prosperous and that they are able to stand any amount of taxation. The present prosperity of the people is only artificial. Moreover the causes of our deficit Budget are not due to any change in normal conditions, but are of Government's own making. There is therefore no justification to impose additional taxes. Imposition of new taxes will not also have that desired effect, as with increased taxation prices of commodities rise and salaries of Government Officials increase. In these circumstances the idea of levying new taxes has to be given up.

Roads in malnad taluks require better attention, and my only request in this connection is that estimates for road maintenance should be revised with reference to the industrial and trade conditions of the taluks concerned.

The national wealth and prosperity of a State depend much upon industries and commerce. For 20 years to come no industry will thrive. Important industries should be undertaken in every district according to the prevailing conditions and facilities in the district. As regards Weaving Industry, no attention is being paid for its development in the districts. If any representation is made to Government we are not at all favoured with any reply. Many people are giving up their usual avocations and are taking to other modes of earning their living. The department of industries and commerce must be able to supply the people with the machinery required. I request that necessary arrangements may be made to supply hand-looms for every house. If this our request is granted, words fail me to describe how the prosperity of the Mysore State will grow.

It is to be regretted that we are not given as much facilities as are given to people in Western countries. I may refer to one instance. I made a representation to the Chief Secretary for opening a telegraph office in Belur and no reply has yet been received. There is great slump in the coffee trade. Unless proper facilities are given to us, we anticipate great hardship. My only request is that whatever facilities are given to people of Western countries may also be graciously extended to us.

DEWAN.—

What is your suggestion?

MR. SESHAIYA.—

I took this as an illustration, merely to show the way in which Government have to give us facilities for developing trade, commerce, etc.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL:—

Has not the opening of a telegraph office been sanctioned?

MR. SESHAIYA.—

Everything is ready. But no work has yet been started.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

You must give sufficient guarantee.

MR. SESHAIYA.—

What guarantee could we give when we are not at all consulted in the matter?

DEWAN.—

The question is under correspondence. We are always ready to give you every facility of that kind.

MR. SESHAIYA.—

In regard to Malnad Improvement, funds should continue to be given to us as before. They should also be properly administered. There is no use merely giving funds, if responsible people like us are not consulted. In the Malnad, wells are not satisfactorily maintained. Excepting one well the rest are not in good condition. I may suggest also that the services of an experienced compounder is absolutely necessary.

MR. P. M. BASAPPA.—

The agriculturist population is ready to bear any kind of taxation provided that the moral development of the people and the *morale* of the administration are guaranteed. In framing the budget the expenditure on education should be considered as the first charge on the revenues of the State. The primary and middle school education should be provided with sufficient funds. Even if we reduce expenditure on other items, the shears should not be applied to the grants required for development of education. The benefit of education is incalculable. Every endeavour should be made for its improvement. Education Memorandum should be given effect to.

Secondly, the *morale* of the administration which promotes real contentment and happiness of the people should be improved. We are pleased to note that Government is taking every action in this direction. The Dewan said, in his speech, that in spite of depressing factors that now threaten to hamper the administration, every endeavour will be made to bring to bear on the work a spirit of robust optimism, and to carry the State further forward in the path of progress and prosperity. You were also kind enough, Sir, to assure us emphatically, that corruption in service will be stamped out. We believe, Sir, that from your assurance alone at least half the corruption has already been stopped and with measures to stamp it out the other half will also disappear.

According to the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, there will be a saving of 20 to 40 lakhs of rupees. I believe there will be room for further reduction also. I should like to point out that according to the facts and figures mentioned in the budget report, Rs. 60,000 is provided under "Chattrams." These are all very much mismanaged. I do not know how far this expenditure is useful It will be a good thing if this question is thoroughly investigated with a view to see if the funds made available for this expenditure cannot be directed to more useful purposes.

In the Report of the Special Finance Committee it is stated that the posts of the Sanitary Commissioner and of the Senior Surgeon may be amalgamated. In British India the Sanitary Commissioner is separate from the Senior Surgeon. The Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner will have different views. One will not be qualified to look after the duties of another. By giving effect to the recommendation of the Special Committee, there will after all be no savings. My humble submission to this Assembly is that the present arrangements should not be disturbed under any circumstances.

I am also of opinion that the posts of District Medical Officers in Bangalore and Mysore are not necessary. The two Resident Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals, may be given district charge also. By this considerable savings will be effected.

I think the Engineering School is unnecessary, and this may be abolished. More money should be allotted for Middle School Education. As regards having separate schools for girls it is necessary to have girls' high schools but it is superfluous to establish and maintain separate colleges for them, because the number of candidates studying in such higher institutions is very limited. If they wish to continue their studies they may as well join the ordinary colleges. By this arrangement I expect appreciable savings will be effected.

There are two Sanskrit Colleges, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. I am of opinion that the Sanskrit College at Bangalore may conveniently be abolished. It is quite sufficient if the Mysore Sanskrit College is maintained. The post of Muzrai Superintendent is quite unnecessary and this can be abolished. Unnecessary expenditure on higher education must be curtailed and money utilised for primary and middle school education.

The Commerce Faculty may be abolished and the funds utilised for strengthening primary education.

I am of the humble opinion, that by doing away with all unnecessary and superfluous agencies and by giving more attention to primary and middle school education and securing the co-operation of enthusiastic people in the shape of endowments, etc., there will be no need for fresh taxation or cess and no necessity for any retrenchment. What is wanted is that available money should be utilised to the best advantage and there should be the assurance that no waste of public money would be allowed.

MR. J. R. ISAAC:—

I just want to make one or two observations about the Special Finance Committee's Report. We understand that this new Finance Committee was organised just to make suitable arrangements to tide over what seems to be two rather bad financial years ahead. Our financial conditions of the past have been quite bright, and just now we are going through rather bad times, and they have been asked to suggest some way for restoring the equilibrium. But the suggestions of the committee to a large extent do not serve that end. For instance, if you tak the bigger officers generally, they have deducted a couple of hundred of rupees from their salaries. And this will not be given effect to as long as the present incumbents are in service. Perhaps by the time they retire, which period is also recommended to be extended, our bad times will be over. We do not think that this will serve the present need according to their suggestions. Some of the suggestions like running the Geological Department with an *ex-officio* officer on a salary of Rs. 200 are simply unthinkable.

Coming to the smaller officers, by cutting down of travelling allowances, etc., the savings will be very little, but the hardships of the poor clerks will be very great. I do not know why such reductions should be made in the allowances of the smaller officers. In the Medical Department the cutting out of the teaching, sex and X-Ray allowances, and advances, and things like that seem to be very petty without much gain.

Coming to the Educational Department, how the Finance Committee had the courage to cut down a large amount even from this department which does not deserve such a treatment in their hands, I do not know. It is true none of us want to build large school buildings. In fact larger grants should be given to private institutions in order that they may share their part of education of the State. For instance, I know the Missionary Schools are terribly handicapped on account of the smallness of grants given to them. By giving good grants larger burden of this expenditure on education should be thrown on private shoulders. The Government has already asked us to levy an educational cess in Bangalore and Mysore. Perhaps this could be extended to other districts also. There may be other ways for increasing money, for instance, in the Lower Secondary Classes we can collect fees from the well-to-do classes.

On reading through the Finance Committee's Report one sometimes feels, that somehow or other diplomatically official opinion is hidden and all that it speaks of is the non-official opinion. I do not know how much value is to be given to the non-official opinion in this matter. With reference to reductions in internal matters of Government service I fear the non-officials are not as competent as the officials

themselves. I am aware that they have done their work very well. They have met a large number of times and have studied the question thoroughly. With reference to constructive work of improving the resources of the State and reorganisation and amalgamation of departments they have given most valuable suggestions for which we are grateful to them.

Before I conclude, I should like to point out that in the budget, (page 63) there is a little item called "grants for drinking water wells in villages". In the interpellations that are given to us, (page 9) it is shown that 6 years ago a lakh and a half rupees have been given to us. Now it has come to nothing.

DEWAN.—

There is a large sum available which the District Boards have not yet spent. At least there is sufficient balance ear-marked which they will not be able to spend in the next 12 months.

MR. ISAAC.—

Under Rural Improvement the amount allotted is Rs. 26,000. This should also be enhanced. As regards the housing of the poor, so far nothing practical has come out. So it will be advantageous to the rural parts, and also to the slums of the cities if some amount is allotted for improvement works.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO.—

The observation made by Mr. Isaac that non-official members are least competent to give any opinion, etc., is to be regretted very much, and I request that he will kindly withdraw his remarks.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—

Have non-official gentlemen no place here? It is for the purpose of obtaining opinion on the other side of the question that non-officials have been appointed in the Committee.

DEWAN.—

The members of this Assembly have every right to give their opinion.

(As Mr. Isaac's speech was in English Mr. B. Srinivasiengar, Special Finance Committee, was at the instance of the meeting asked to explain the observations made by Mr. Isaac in plain Kannada, which he did.)

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—

I did not intend to take part in the Budget discussion this evening. But in view of the fact that the previous speaker Mr. Isaac has made certain uncharitable remarks about the opinions and the deliberations of the non-official members of the Special Finance Committee, I feel obliged to make certain observations as to the nature and value of the work of the non-official members of the said Committee. The Committee, to begin with, examined the capital works programme adopted by the Government. It was found that Government had recourse to borrowing to finance the capital works in progress and wanted to raise further loans to push them to completion. But the Committee recommended that no fresh public loan should be raised during the next year and that all the capital works should be restricted to the amount of half a crore of rupees, which might be available for the purpose on the first July 1922. From the address of the Dewan Saheb it is ovious that the recomeendation of the Committee has been accepted, and the Government will not have rcourse to fresh borrowing.

This is the first result of the recommendation of the Committee which Mr. Issac may kindly note. The Government have done a great deal to effect retrenchment in their expenditure. They have already effected reductions to an extent of Rs. 45 lakhs, out of which Rs. 28½ lakhs represent the retrenchment effected in 1921-22 alone. The Special Finance Committee have made proposals for a further reduction of about Rs. 30 lakhs. Although no mention is made in the Dewan's Address, of the extent to which these proposals have been given effect to, still it is evident from the figures furnished in the budget under discussion that retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs have been given effect to. It may be observed that in the General Administration a sum of Rs. 30,000 is reduced. In the matter of Public Grants the recommendation of the committee was for the reduction of a

sum of Rs. 3,83,000 and the Government have effected a savings of Rs. 2 lakhs. Under Economic Conference there is a retrenchment of Rs. 30,000 against Rs. 81,000 recommended by the Committee. Under the head Industries and Commerce a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been reduced against Rs. 87,000 proposed for reduction by the Committee. In the Public Works Grants there is a reduction of Rs. 4½ lakhs. In the Education Department a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is saved as the result of the Committee's proposal.

It will be seen from the Address of the Dewan Saheb that the Government are now dealing with the several recommendations of the Committee. Mr. Isaac will thus be pleased to hear the value attached by Government to the non-official opinion of the Committee, and change the verdict he has so unjustly and uncharitably passed against the non-official members of the Special Finance Committee. It will be further seen from the report of the Committee that it examined and scrutinised the working plan operations and authorization rolls of the Railway Department for 3 days and sent up its recommendations, with the immediate effect that the grant was reduced to 4 lakhs of rupees.

The Committee examined as witnesses, as many as 25 responsible officers of Government and 21 leading non-official gentlemen and have recorded their evidence. The recommendations made so far are based upon the materials furnished, and the evidence given by the above said persons. Therefore, it is unjust and incorrect to say that the recommendations have had no value.

Coming now, Sir, to the Financial forecast for the next triennium as published in your valuable address, permit me to say that your object to balance the budget in the course of 3 years is undoubtedly very laudable. But my apprehensions are that a sum of 17 lakhs of rupees which you have counted upon as a source of income under the heads "Contribution from Sterling Railway Loan. Sinking Fund, Iron Works, and Improvements under other heads" may not be realised.

DEWAN.—

It is only a forecast and all forecasts are based on probabilities.

Mr. ABBAS KHAN.—

But Sir, to depend upon uncertain items of income and base our calculations, is not a safe course. Therefore, what I submit is that the entry of Rs. 7 lakhs representing reduction in expenditure during the next 3 years ought to be Rs. 24 lakhs in order to balance the budget and to secure a surplus of half a lakh of rupees as anticipated by you.

I may state for the information of Mr. Isaac, that there are several other departments still to be examined and scrutinised by the Committee. In the light of these observations I hope Mr. Isaac may be pleased to change the opinion formed by him in such a hasty manner.

MR. PARAMASIVAIYA.—

The causes of the present serious situation and the remedies therefor are clearly stated in the Budget Speech. I am of opinion that the duty of managing the state finances devolves on Government, and it is only Government that should take up responsibility for it. The people of the State are in no way responsible. Messrs. Basu and Chakravarti have repeatedly stated that there is no room for alarm. They recommended the institution of various reserves, etc. Unfortunately Government disregarded their suggestions, and have created the present difficulties. It is now the duty of Government to find out measures to bring the original state of conditions. Mr. Isaac just now observed that non-official gentlemen are not competent enough to give their opinion. Government were however pleased to invite many non-official gentlemen to give their unbiased evidence as to the methods by which revenue can be improved and expenditure curtailed. The Committee have submitted their recommendations to Government. What Mr. Isaac thought was that retrenchments proposed in the report in regard to the salaries of officers, etc., would not come into effect immediately, and by the time present incumbents who are not to be affected by the proposals retire normal conditions would be restored.

You were generous enough to accept only a salary of Rs. 4,000 and it is our sincere desire that the other Government Officers will also follow in your footsteps. I am of opinion, that laymen like us are not capable of understanding the significance of the figures given in the Budget, and I therefore request that instead of giving mere headings it is better if details are also given. Appreciable reduction has not, however, been made under officer staff. My humble opinion is that it should be reduced as far as possible. Government should also confine themselves to their sanctioned Budget.

In regard to Education, I may say, that the grant is very small. In the Legislative Council I made repeated representations to bring the Education Memorandum into effect. The Inspector-General of Education also promised this. From the report we see no new schools have been started until now according to the Education Memorandum. It is therefore, my submission that more grants should be sanctioned, and the Education Memorandum brought into operation immediately.

In regard to Special Finance Committee's Report under "Private Medical Institutions" they have stated that grants towards Ayurvedic Hospitals should be reduced. I am strongly of opinion, Sir, that their grants should under no circumstances be curtailed.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

There is no difficulty to sanction grant if qualified men are available.

MR. PARAMASIVAIYA.—

Coming now to the Industries and Commerce Department, large loans to the extent of one lakh of rupees have been given and a greater portion of it has not been recovered. As far as possible this should be avoided. Government money should be treated as private property. A private man would not have tolerated such things. He would have at once filed suits in the courts of law, and recovered the dues.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—

The Representative Assembly was started with the main object of securing the co-operation of the people in the administration of the State. In 1908 the Government ordered that in everything Government proposed to do the people should be consulted. The people's gain is Government's gain, and whatever Government gains is people's gain. The rights and privileges given to the Assembly and the people which it represents are mentioned in Dewan Rangacharlu's speech which is our Magna Charta. It is in the exercise of the rights and privileges conferred by that document that we have come and are discussing subjects here. Mr. Rangacharlu once remarked "my raiyats are capable of administering the State". It is therefore very much to be regretted that the non-official members should be considered incompetent.

For the last 2 or 3 years the state of our affairs are not very encouraging. Expenditure has increased without a corresponding rise in our income. The Special Finance Committee with the help of the non-official members have taken great care to suggest measures for balancing the budget by cutting down all unnecessary expenditure in various departments. We are grateful to the members of that Committee.

The Dewan's address to us may be considered a Budget Address. If the suggestions contained in it are given effect to all our difficulties will vanish. A debt of 3 crores of rupees for a State with an annual income of 3 crores of rupees is no cause for any alarm. It is nothing but a *flea bite*. We in our household affairs enter into so much debt and manage to clear it off. Government with their unlimited resources, have no reason to fear on this account. If the Finance Committee thinks it necessary and insists on all their recommendations being brought into effect immediately it is a mistake. Even traders are venturing on speculation. As far as possible we must also risk.

DEWAN.—

We cannot speculate like merchants.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—

With care and caution which we ought to exercise there will be no danger whatever. I think it is not advisable to give immediate effect to the retrenchment proposals of the Committee. This should be done gradually. We must use our discretion and avail ourselves of opportunities whenever vacancies occur. Otherwise there will be great hardship to the people. Salaries should not be reduced. Government Service is overmanned by 33 per cent. It is reported that work has also been increased to keep the overmanned staff employed. Posts have been created indiscriminately. There are many sinecure appointments. By keeping on efficient men alone, and that to the extent absolutely necessary, there will be a very great saving. But this saving should be effected gradually. There should be no room for any favouritism. There is much of favouritism in us. To examine all these points, a committee should be appointed from among retired officers. Whatever reduction may be effected in other departments, expenditure on Education should not be curtailed. We had the very best Professors in our University, but all of them went away. Many more may go away with further retrenchments. It is necessary to employ the best talent in the University and the services of such talented people will not be available unless attractive rates of pay are offered. Many are in favour of abolishing the University. But I am for continuing it.

Unity of control over the High School and the University is necessary. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has not now got sufficient work to keep himself fully engaged. It is better to make him *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Education. By this arrangement, I think there will be considerable saving. The object of Education should be to ensure a living wage to those who receive it, and not merely give them some general information. The Education Curricula require to be changed so that students may be taught for various professions and may become fit for earning a decent livelihood. A committee should therefore be appointed to consider the courses of study that are open to students to equip them for the various professions, and to advise each student what course he should pursue taking into consideration his special aptitude.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—

The Budget has been very satisfactorily prepared after great consideration. Though the work of the Special Committee has not yet finished, I have to express our feelings of gratitude to the members of the committee for the valuable service they have rendered for the State. We are also grateful to you Sir, for infusing confidence in us in the matter of the State's financial stability.

In regard to the salaries of the Government officers, I should like to observe some salient points. There is no use telling that the Dewan should be given Rs. 2,000 the Councillors Rs. 1,000, the Deputy Commissioners Rs. 500 and so on. There should be reason and uniformity in what we propose. There is a certain amount of status and responsibility for every individual. If we turn to our sister provinces, we will find that the Deputy Commissioners are given Rs. 2,000. Pay should be given according to the status and responsibilities of each appointment. If the salaries are reduced, the services will deteriorate. It may be asked how retrenchment can then be effected. It is necessary to base our suggestions on some broad principles. I would suggest that more work should be given to well-paid officers of status and ability.

Some members are of opinion that the work done by the Agricultural Department is far from satisfactory. But I think that up to now, they have done sufficiently useful work. For instance, they have developed sugar-cane cultivation in Sakrepatna to a large extent. They have improved ragi cultivation also. I am sorry, I cannot agree in the views of other members stating that nothing has been done by the department. In the malnad, very good results have been achieved by adopting improved systems of agriculture. It is nothing but sheer ignorance to say that the Agricultural Department has served no useful purpose, and I would therefore request that the budget grants for the Department may not be reduced.

In regard to the Malnad Improvement Scheme, I am sorry to point out that they have left things half done. Such a course will not only result in great loss to Government, but also in great hardship to the raiyats. We have represented this many a time, but to no purpose. The Pandaravalli Road is in a bad condition.

There is no money with the District Board. It requires Rs. 3,000. If Rs. 2,000 are paid by Government, I can manage to get 1,000 rupees from the raiyats. For Malnad Improvement you have given Rs. 9,000. Only Rs. 1,000 has been spent. There is Rs. 8,000 remaining.

DEWAN.—

That is of course a matter of Local Fund Finance, and not one relating to the State budget.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—

You are giving greater facilities for foreigners, but not for our people.

Village sanitation is in a very bad state. There is no attention whatsoever given to this.

DEWAN.—

Do you want any additional grant?

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—

The grants now sanctioned may be ordered to be spent properly.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

But you are the Vice-President of the District Board.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—

But the Vice-President is the mouth-piece of the President. I did not want to say that Sir, but you forced me to do so.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

I shall look into the matter.

MR. P. KANNA SETTAPPA.—

It is my earnest desire that we must regulate our expenditure according to our revenues. We have so far spent more than our income. The Special Finance Committee have taken a good deal of trouble in examining the situation. Unless the proposals they have sent are given effect to, everything will be in vain. We are much pleased with the assurance given to us in your address that this will be done.

Large sums of money are spent on the Sericultural Department. I do not see sufficient reason for spending so much on the purchase of mulberry leaves, etc. There is not much use to the people from the existence of this Department. Private people are able to show better results than the Department.

Reduction in the grants for Ayurvedic College is deplorable. Want of encouragement to *hakims* and *vaidyas* accounts for the present inadequacy of medical relief in rural parts, and for the spread of diseases. Ayurvedic medicines are cheaper than English medicines. Necessary funds may therefore be provided for enhancing the usefulness of Ayurvedic treatment.

DEWAN.—

Do you want more money? There is no provision.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

This is an item of District Fund Expenditure, and not one to be provided in the General State Budget.

MR. KANNA SETTAPPA.—

It will be very difficult to get money from the District Board. It should be provided from the General Budget. There is hardly any money with the District Board. What I wish to represent to-day is, that proper attention is not paid to Ayurvedic medicines. The pay given to a *Vaidya* or *Hakim* is very low.

I am of opinion that the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner, and those of the Senior Surgeon may be conveniently combined. The post of the Sanitary Commissioner is not necessary.

With regard to Collecting-Savings Banks, I observe that a lot of expenditure is incurred under that item. It is of no use at all.

With regard to Railways, I would bring to the notice of Government that there is much of corruption. We are however much pleased with the assurance given by you that corruption will be stamped out, and the persons concerned will be booked. My representation is that a committee should be appointed in each taluk consisting of responsible official and non-official members to set matters right. It looks very awkward on our part to complain on this matter so often.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

If you can kindly come and inform me, I shall take necessary action in the matter. There is no use complaining without giving specific instances of corruption complained of.

MR. P. KANNA SETTAPPA.—

The cause of frequent accidents in the Bangalore-Kolar Light Railway should be investigated with a view to take steps to prevent such accidents in future. Provision should be made to provide this Railway with sufficient rolling stock.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Government have taken necessary action in the matter. Waggons have been ordered for.

MR. P. KANNA SETTAPPA.—

Unless we have sufficient funds to allot for the Economic Development Board, there is no use maintaining it. The present allotment of Rs. 50,000 is not usefully spent. It is a mere waste. Meetings alone do not yield results. The entire organisation may be suspended until our finances improve and larger allotments can be made.

Government have stated in their Financial Report that the entire *Maramat* Establishment will be absorbed in the regular Public Works Department, and that the minor tanks restoration work will be transferred from the Revenue Commissioner to the Chief Engineer. This measure of reform should be favourably considered by Government.

I am not in favour of reducing the number of districts. The Revenue Commissioner's office may be done away with, and the Deputy Commissioners may be required to look after revenue work of their respective districts. The existing number of taluks need not be disturbed.

Mr. Isaac was unkind enough to pass certain undesirable remarks against the non-official members, and if he can kindly withdraw his remarks, his action will be greatly appreciated. The work done by the Special Finance Committee is praiseworthy and we offer our heartfelt thanks to the members of the Committee.

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—

The State should be administered on commercial lines limiting expenditure to the level of its income. The East India Company administered India on commercial lines. Large loans are being resorted to, and people are put to great inconvenience by Government going in for loans. I would suggest as a measure of economy and retrenchment the following few proposals:—

The pay of the Dewan and of all gazetted officers down to the rank of Assistant Commissioners should be reduced by 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on a scale graduated according to pay. By this arrangement, I believe, a saving of at least 10 or 15 lakhs of rupees will be effected. In view of our obligations to the British Government for payment of the subsidy, and the liability of the people of the State to contribute their quota of Imperial customs and Salt Revenues, the Military expenditure of the State should be considerably reduced. The pay of Provincial Officers fixed in the budget is very low. There is no meaning in effecting reduction only in the pay of such officers.

Expenditure on the Forest Department is very heavy. There is superfluous establishment in this department. There are Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators and 88 Rangers. All this seems to be unnecessary. District Officers have also increased in number. My humble submission is that one Sub-Assistant Conservator should be placed in charge of every Maidan District. There is not sufficient work for an Assistant Conservator in these Districts. The office

establishment in the Maidan District is the same as that in other Districts. This is not necessary. The number of Rangers may also be reduced by correspondingly increasing the number of Foresters. This was the old arrangement.

In the Education Department a good lot of money is spent not on buildings, but on officers, etc. Government have not sanctioned any grant this year for the Hostel. I hope that something will be provided for next year.

Under medical, 11½ lakhs of rupees have been allotted. The establishment is over-manned. The Ayurvedic and the Unani institutions have not received any encouragement. Scholarship is being given, and students sent to Delhi and Calcutta to study the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. But they are not provided with posts after their return on completion of their course.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Why should they not have private practice?

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—

I may be permitted to ask why appointments should be provided on decent salaries for students who return after their course of study from an English Medical School. There is no justification for this. My humble prayer is that all diploma holders in the Unani and Ayurvedic systems should be given the rank and status of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

You can discuss this question in the District Board.

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—

There is no money with the District Board. We are giving so many cesses. So much of money is spent for other purposes. It will be a great help to the people if at least one lakh or three-fourths of a lakh is provided for the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

So in order to create posts you want to open new hospitals.

MR. MIR MAHOMED.—

Exactly.

Under Land Revenue a large sum of money is spent on travelling allowances. Fixed monthly allowances may be given in lieu of travelling allowances.

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

The cause of the deficit is the creation of numberless new departments. Take for instance the Special First Class Magistrates. There is not sufficient work for the Treasury Officer. The post of Special First Class Magistrate may be abolished and the Treasury Officer entrusted with the work of these Magistrates.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

It was so before.

Mr. RASUL KHAN.—

Yes. In addition to the savings shown in the report of the Special Committee there is room even for further reduction. For instance, the appointment of the Excise Commissioner may be amalgamated with that of the Revenue Commissioner. The posts of Excise Commissioner and the District Excise Officers are quite unnecessary.

The Department of Education and the Industries and Commerce Department are more or less allied to each other. There is no need to have these two separate departments. These two Departments can be amalgamated. One or two assistants may be given and the departments run with their assistance. We have been asking for a grant for the Chikmagalur Anglo-Hindustani School for a long time. Last time your honour was kind enough to announce "next will be yours". Nothing has been provided for this in the Budget.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

A recommendation has been sent to Government, and this will be considered early.

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

There is a Model School. A building has to be erected and a hostel created.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

Land has been acquired, and action is being taken.

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

Coming to the Police Department, I am of opinion that the posts of Superintendents may be abolished, and Assistant Superintendents may be posted for charge of Districts. This will result in a considerable saving in travelling allowance charges.

DEWAN.—

What pay would you give to the Assistant Superintendents? Is it on the present scale or do you want to increase it?

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

It is a matter of detail. However, there will be great saving under this arrangement.

Coming to the Forest Department, I think the present arrangement is quite satisfactory. I am afraid there will be great hardship and inconvenience by reducing the subordinate establishment, etc. As regards sandalwood we are quite ignorant of the stock on hand. So also as regards stock of sandal oil: These stocks result in loss of interest on their value.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

I should like to know which is profitable, whether to sell the oil or trees.

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

Why not trees? there are numberless trees which are being burnt in the forest.

I am emphatically of opinion that when giving effect to the recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee we ought to proceed in accordance wtih the recommendations contained in the Miller Committee's Report.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—

Before discussing the Budget, I might be permitted to make some observations. The Financial Committee have taken great pains to ascertain the causes of the deficit in the revenue position, and to formulate measures for wiping out the deficit, and for restoring financial equilibrium by retrenchment and economy of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of essential services, and to suggest resources for improvement of revenues, etc. This committee have now arrived at certain conclusions as to the causes which have rendered the State's financial position unsound, and have suggested remedies. We are very grateful to the members of the committee. It is most uncharitable on our part to say that the recommendations made by the committee are not correct and have no value. However, it will not be possible to bring into effect all the recommendations of the committee at one and the same time. It can only be done bit by bit and whenever vacancies occur. Otherwise, there will be great discontent and public sentiment will be much against this I am not for reducing the salaries, but I am for reducing the number of appointments. There is no use effecting retrenchment in the lower grades. The pruning knife should be applied only to the higher appointments.

With regard to the suggested amalgamation of the Sanitary Commissioner's appointment with that of the Senior Surgeon, I may point out that the Medical Department is intended for treatment, and the Sanitary Department for prevention. One is quite different from the other. Moreover, the Senior Surgeon has not got sufficient time to look after sanitary duties. He will not be able to give sufficient attention to preventive work, investigation, etc., and it will only be a secondary work to him. It will inconvenience the people very much if these two departments are amalgamated. After all, there won't be any savings, because, the present incumbent ought to be provided for elsewhere until he retires.

With regard to the development departments, for instance the Agricultural Department, some of my friends are of opinion that the department has not served the purpose intended, and that it may be abolished. I might be permitted to say

that it was started only very recently and its abolition will be a retrograde step. Experimental work is quite necessary, even though it is costly. District staff should be maintained for demonstration work on the raiyat's own lands.

With regard to Public Improvements, one of my friends stated that no grant was given for sinking wells, and it was replied that no grant was given as unspent balances were available to meet expenditure likely to be incurred during the year. I should like to point out for your information that many estimates have been returned for want of funds.

From the beginning, I have been requesting that the two cities should be considered as heads, and the others as limbs and that necessary attention shoud be given to the latter also. Lakhs of rupees are being given for other items, and for sinking wells not a single pie has been given.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Cannot that be financed by District Boards?

MR. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—

No. For the Village Improvement Fund nothing has been provided for. I do not know how to meet the previous bills. As Vice-President, I know that payments are due to the parties, and they are not paid.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

There will not be any difficulty in the matter of unpaid bills.

MR. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—

There is at present great inequality in the levy of contributions from Municipalities for educational purposes. Some of the big municipalities do not pay any contribution at all, while many of the smaller municipalities are made to contribute large sums, disproportionate to their income. It is therefore necessary to levy an educational cess of 5 per cent. on the income of all municipalities that do not contribute for this purpose.

Leaving the case of Bangalore and Mysore Cities, hospitals are maintained at an enormous cost in all the district headquarters. No contribution is being paid by District Boards towards the maintenance of these hospitals. If it is laid down that 5 per cent. of the income of the District Boards may be set apart for this purpose, it will be easy for Government to manage such institutions.

Sinking drinking water wells is a measure of permanent improvement to the State. A recurring expenditure of one lakh of rupees is being incurred in connection with water-supply to Mysore and Bangalore Cities. It is very necessary that at least this sum should be provided for creating water facilities in all the other parts of the State.

DEWAN.—

There is some disparity regarding the levy of contribution and we will enquire into the matter.

MR. K. KRISHNA MURTI RAO.—

The members do not know clearly what measures Government are going to adopt regarding their suggestions in the Assembly, and whether suitable action will be taken or not. The steps taken by the Government in regard to the suggestions of the members may kindly be intimated to them. Members are not allowed to discuss about the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the Palace, Military and Imperial Government. As expenses for the above are met out of the taxes paid by the raiyats of the State, it is necessary that the members should have the privilege of discussion on the above subjects also. The expenditure which is being incurred at present on account of the Military Department is very heavy; and there is absolutely no necessity to maintain a large military force, as the British Government will see to our protection.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 is provided in the budget for allowance to Mr. Reddy. It is not clear what this is for, and why any allowance is given to him when he has resigned.

There does not seem to be any necessity to entrust the work of retrenchment to a special committee. His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan, with the help

of a few non-officials, may decide the question of retrenchment and pass orders, as they understand best how to effect this, and as they are also the final authorities.

It is rumoured that the Muzrai Department will be abolished. The present Muzrai committees have no sufficient power. In the interest of the institutions, it is desirable to enhance the powers of the Dharmadarsis who can manage the institutions efficiently.

The Special Sub-Registrars have got very little work to do. Their work is of a very routine nature. It is quite possible to abolish these posts, and entrust the work to the Bench Magistrates. If this is done, Government can save a large amount, and the work also rendered more efficient as 3 persons who are Bench Magistrates will attend to the work in place of one man.

The Amrut Mahal Department is not serving a very useful purpose at present. If all the Amrut Mahal lands are sold, Government can get 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees, and also about Rs. 2 lakhs of permanent recurring revenue. The Kunigal Stud Farm may be abolished.

There is a general complaint that the recent change in the travelling allowance rules is a hardship to clerks and officers of lower grades, and that it has not in any way affected officers of higher grades, and that the authors of the order have safeguarded their own interests. This point requires consideration.

There is no uniformity in the levy of education cess at present. Some are paying the cess and others not. There should be a uniform rule in the collection of this cess. If in educational institutions school fees are levied, there should be no necessity for this cess.

For His Highness the Maharaja's touring charges, a much larger amount than that provided in the budget is very necessary, as we want His Highness to tour more often in the interior of the State.

Regarding Bhadravati Iron Works, we do not know whether the concern is likely to be a profitable one. We are not furnished with information regarding the details of the terms entered into with the Tata Company, in spite of our repeated prayers. A lot of public money is now being spent on this, and it is learnt that much more is required to be spent. The public are afraid that loss may be incurred, and necessity may arise for another State loan. It is therefore desirable that all efforts should be made to make this a thorough success. It is also learnt that fuel is supplied to the Tata Company at a very low rate which entails much loss. The matter requires investigation. It is also necessary to obtain expert opinions regarding the success of this scheme, and thus to safeguard the interests of Government.

There exists at present no necessity of spending large sums on the Krishnaraja Sagara high level channels.

We have been praying for a provision in the budget for certain works connected with the Someswara temple at Magadi. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been already collected as contribution from the public. Till now nothing has been done by the Government, and we pray that a provision may be made in the budget for this purpose at least this year.

DEWAN.—

According to the Service Regulations, Mr. Reddy was granted leave to which he was entitled. The sum of Rs. 6,000 mentioned in the budget is the leave allowance to be paid to him.

Regarding Bhadravati Iron Works, we have given all possible information. It is not expedient and good policy to give all commercial figures, as we have to make profit. It is the duty of the Government to get expert advice and they will see to it.

There is a scheme under consideration regarding Krishnarajasagara high level channels.

MR. ANANTAIYA.—

The Special Finance Committee's recommendations should all be adopted as far as possible and Government should take steps to reduce the expenditure as far as possible; otherwise our financial difficulties will continue. Messrs. Basu, Chakravarti and Datta have all sounded a note of warning as pointed out in the Address.

They all advised that the ordinary expenditure of the State should not exceed the normal income, and that we must save a certain percentage every year for being utilised for moral and material progress. This point does not seem to have been taken into consideration by the Government. This may be done now.

Date groves may be conveniently given to the raiyats for cultivation. If this is done, cultivation will increase, and Government can realize large amounts not only in the shape of sale proceeds, but also as permanent revenue. It must also be laid down that the groves should be phoded and disposed of within a limited period, as otherwise there is likely to be unnecessary delay.

If Amrut Mahal lands are all sold, Government can realize about 25 lakhs of rupees, and there can also be a permanent addition of about Rs. 3 lakhs every year to the land revenue. This may be done. If it is not possible to dispose of all the lands on account of Amrut Mahal cattle, at least half of the lands may be disposed of within a definite period.

Some special regulation to give better voice to the members in matters relating to the Budget is necessary to allay feelings of disappointment with which members seem now to return after Budget discussion.

Whenever there is unanimous opinion regarding any matter in this Assembly, such opinion should be adopted by Government and effect given to it. A rule to this effect should also be made with a view to give a definite assurance to the members in this matter.

If any sum remains unutilized out of the grants made to the Public Works Department for a particular purpose, the same will be reappropriated for some other departmental work, and an additional amount is sanctioned again for the work concerned whenever the need for it is felt. This should not be done. If it is ordered that all such amounts may be set apart for the purpose of affording water facilities to lands, agriculture will improve considerably.

It is necessary to lay down a rule to the effect that, in all cases where special appointments are to be made, the agreement should be for a period of service not exceeding 3 years. Such a measure avoids the difficulty of retaining a special officer when it is felt his services are not wanted. In case it is necessary to engage any special officer for longer periods, it may be laid down that the extension of the service of the officer should be decided in the Legislative Council or the Representative Assembly.

For want of sufficient funds, it is not possible now to carry out large sanitary works. It is therefore quite possible to abolish the posts of District Sanitary Officers. The District Medical Officers can, without much difficulty, see to the work of Sanitary Officers also, as they were doing some years back. As there will be Sanitary Inspectors who will attend to sanitary matters, there will be no room whatever for any loss of efficiency as complained by some members.

There is no necessity to spend a large amount in the Muzrai Department. If the muzrai work is entrusted to the District Boards, work will go on more smoothly through the *Dharmadarsis*.

Government are deriving no income from the Kunigal Stud Farm. A large sum is being spent on this institution. This may be abolished. It will be possible for us to buy horses out of the interest that could be realized on the amount now invested on account of the Farm.

It is learnt there is a proposal to enhance the land revenue on the ground that the cultivators' income is enhanced as a result of high prices now ruling. Land revenue should not be enhanced as it will be a great hardship on the raiyats. Owing to the high cost of labour and materials, a cultivator can hardly save 25 per cent. of the value he can realize from the sale of his produce. In places where there are good water facilities, wet rates may be levied. In other places low rates are necessary.

In England, there is the practice of levying death duties. The same procedure may be followed here also. A certain percentage of the value of the property which a man newly gets according to law may be taken as a tax, and the percentage may be increased on a graduated scale with reference to the distance of relationship. As the man gets property for nothing at all, and in certain cases quite unexpectedly,

it is but reasonable to impose a tax on such earnings. This will result in good income to Government.

MR. SITARAMAIYA.—

The expenditure of the State is more than the income. The reasons for this have of course been considered and measures are being devised, but further investigations are necessary. The valuable suggestions of Messrs. Basu and Datta in the matter of State finance should be strictly adhered to. Regarding retrenchment, the suggestions of the Special Committee are acceptable, and effect should be given to them at once in all possible cases and only gradually as opportunities occur, in all other cases. Retrenchments may be effected by abolishing such of the posts in departments recently created as can be discontinued immediately without any inconvenience. The growth in the number of departments and officials seems to me to be due to want of hard-working and conscientious officers. Only men of tried capacity for work should be appointed for all responsible posts. With the appointment of more efficient men, better work will be turned out and there will be room for retrenchment.

Out of the number of hands working in the taluk offices, only a few are intelligent and hard-working. If capable men are appointed, some of the posts may be conveniently abolished.

It is rumoured that the Police Training School will be abolished. This should not be done, as the institution is serving a very useful purpose. If this is abolished, efficiency of the police department will be diminished. The expenditure should only be reduced.

It is also learnt that the Industries and Commerce Department will be abolished. This department is doing useful work and is promoting many industries. There will be so many men who are educated and who want to seek some industry. The department will be of great use for all such men.

The railway and some other project works previously undertaken have now been stopped. This causes great loss to the State, as the work already turned out will be wasted.

It is understood that there is an idea of increasing the license fees for fuel. If this is done, people will suffer. There has all along been a prayer that there should be no licence fees at all, and such being the case no increase seems feasible.

Medical and ward fees are causing inconvenience to people. There is also no substantial income to Government from the levy of these fees. This levy may be discontinued.

There is a proposal to levy stamp duty in respect of the transactions of Co-operative Societies. With the idea of promoting co-operation, Government have shown the Societies concessions in the form of exemption from Stamp Duty. By the levy of stamp duty, there will be no substantial addition to the revenues of the Government. If necessary, the alternative of abolishing the Department of Co-operation may be considered, and only one officer kept, and the work carried on through the Deputy Commissioners.

For the Bhadra Project, a sum of 1 lakh of rupees is sanctioned. This sum is hardly sufficient for the purpose. Another sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees is required, and unless the required amount is spent, the project will not become very productive and the inconvenience to the raiyats will not also cease.

The Deaf and Dumb school at Mysore is without a suitable building. The institution is very useful not only to the deaf, the mutes and the blind of this State, but also of other parts outside the State. One printing machine is now required for this institution, and it is prayed that a grant of Rs. 1,000 may sanctioned for this purpose. The question of providing a proper building also requires consideration.

DEWAN:—

It is not possible to fix the standard of efficiency. It cannot be done by any Government.

The Deaf and Dumb School is an aided institution.

MR. SITARAMAIYA.—

It may be made a government institution.

MR. MAHOMED RAZA.—

The number of scholarships in the High Schools for Mahomedan boys should be increased. There are at present only 4 scholarships awarded to them and it is necessary to raise this number. The scholarships intended for the lower grade classes may also be ordered to be utilized for scholarships in high schools, if they remain unawarded to Mahomedan students.

There is no provision in the budget for Mahomedan boys' school buildings. This is necessary.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

There is a scholarship committee who will decide questions regarding award of scholarships.

DEWAN.—

The matter will be considered.

MR. ABDUL RASHID.—

Government have not sufficiently raised the allotments for Mahomedan education in the State. This is very necessary, as otherwise Mahomedans will ever have to remain backward. Enormous sums are being spent by Government for the education of other classes, and the case of Mahomedans is not sufficiently taken care of. The matter requires consideration. Institutions are maintained and large expenditure is incurred on the education of Hindu ladies, but there is not even a single big institution for Mahomedan ladies. For the last few years, we have been praying that a Lady Inspectress for Mahomedan schools may be appointed, but our request does not seem to have been considered. No carts are supplied to Mahomedan ladies attending schools.

It is learnt that a Special Officer will be appointed for the promotion of the education of backward classes. If so, a capable man with wide experience of educational matters, and with no bias of class or community, should be appointed. The number of scholarships awarded to Mahomedan girls is very low, and this should be suitably raised.

Government do not seem to take sufficient interest in the appointment of Moulvis for Mahomedan schools. They get professors on very high salaries from distant parts for other institutions. The Moulvis that are appointed are mostly men trained in the local institutions and as such we cannot expect them to possess high qualifications. One Moulvi was got from Northern India and he is to be retired shortly. We pray that sufficient encouragement should be given to us in all possible ways.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

A Lady Inspectress for Mahomedan Schools has been sanctioned by Government. Special schools for Mahomedans are opened in all places where there is a good number of Mahomedan boys going to school. One Moulvi has come from the Punjab for work here.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Government are rendering all facilities for the education of Mahomedans. A.-H. Schools will be established where there is sufficient number of Mahomedan boys. The general schools are all open to them and they can go there for study. No cart is necessary for young girls that attend the school.

MR. VENKATARAMANA SASTRI.—

The State is backward in education. To advance the progress of education school fees were abolished in Secondary Schools, and income-tax was introduced to raise necessary funds for the development of education. But the realisations from income-tax have not been ear-marked for expenditure on education according to the understanding arrived at the time of introducing the tax. The present condition of our finance is bad and requires to be improved immediately. We should first balance the budget. Two loans have already been raised, and it is not wise to float

further loans and increase our deficit. I therefore think that it is desirable that the levy of fees in Secondary Schools should be revived. There are many A.-V. Schools where many students do not now attend the classes in sufficient numbers to keep the existing teaching staff fully engaged. I may give one particular instance, and that is the Chamarajnagar School. This matter should be enquired into by the Government as the closing of such schools will save much unnecessary expenditure to Government. In the Training Institutions at Mysore there is quite a large number of schoolmasters collected. I believe the number is superfluous and should be reduced. The College Section of the Maharani's College is unnecessary. It is not serving any useful purpose, as all the candidates that appeared for the University Entrance Examination failed. At present Amildars are not vested with magisterial powers and their work is consequently less We have now Village Courts in every taluk which have been empowered to deal with the cases which used to be tried by Amildars. The pay of the Amildars may therefore be reduced. The raiyats of our parts are not in favour of the levy of education cess. We discussed the subject several times in our Taluk Boards and Municipal Councils. Many members in the District and Taluk Boards are personally in favour of the levy. But the people are not inclined to view it with favour. I therefore think that instead of levying this cess, levy of school fees in secondary schools may be revived and the financial position eased that way. If this cannot be done some of the existing schools should be closed. There are some Village Schools in which there is not sufficient number of students and full work for the teachers. This matter should be enquired into, and all village schools in which it is found that there is not much work for teachers may be abolished. About industrial works, I may say that Rs. 14,000 is shown as profit from the Soap Factory for the year 1921-22. It is suggested that those industrial concerns for which Government gets a profit should be retained under Government control. I would also like to know whether Government has already transferred the Soap Factory to any private concern.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Government do not undertake any industrial concerns and work them with a view to earn profit. Government start those concerns only to pioneer them so that if they work at a profit, they may be safely transferred to private agency.

MR. VENKATARAMANA SASTRI.—

At present Stamp duty is not levied on the transactions of Co-operative Societies. In view of present financial stringency, this exemption may be removed. A sum of Rs, 1,25,000 was spent in 1920 and 1921 on the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway. Roads have been laid out as far as Chamarajnagar. Bunds have been erected and the rail-road fenced. By allowing all this work to remain in an incomplete state, all expenditure so far incurred is practically wasted. It is not right to stop this work like this. It is therefore requested that at least the District Board may be asked to float a loan to complete the line as far as Chamarajnagar.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO.—

The report of the Special Finance Commitee and the Dewan's address dealing with the Budget position are very full and have given cause for great satisfaction. I would suggest that allotments for construction of buildings may be discontinued and diverted for the restoration of old tanks. It is not wise to allow these tanks to remain in an incomplete state or without repairs for a long time. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs will be necessary for restoration of tanks and should be provided every year, to the extent possible, for some years continuously. It is also necessary to give precedence to tank works over other works. There is one Sannebaradukere tank which requires urgent repairs. From a long time since, this has not been attended to and during the rainy season when we have heavy floods vast areas of lands bordering on these tanks are cut and carried away and the whole crop on such land is lost. We have recently lost a sum of nearly Rs. 60,000 on account of this bad condition of the Sannebaradukere tank. The estimated cost for repair to this tank is only Rs. 7,000 and the raiyats have incurred a loss of Rs. 60,000. In our District Board meetings I protested against the levy of education cess in our district. The Deputy Commissioner has already given orders for the levy of this cess. This levy adds to the burden of those that are already burdened with other taxes. Land revenue will be raised as a result of resurvey of taluks and it is

not reasonable that additional levies should be imposed. I therefore request that this cess may be abolished in our District. Of the ten taluks in our District, seven are against this. It would be in the best interests of the public that the Kolar District Railway is removed. There are no proper engines, no good and sufficient rolling stock, and the trains always reach the destinations late. Accommodation is always wanting and goods sent by railway are not always delivered in good order. A great deal of loss to the merchants is thereby caused.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The engines have been ordered from England. A telegram was received yesterday intimating that they are under construction, and that they will be soon despatched.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO.—

If matters cannot be improved, it is better that this railway is removed. It does not matter even if we lose interest on capital. When I was once travelling in this line to go to Madras, the train stopped near Bettadahalsoor and could not proceed further. I could not catch the Madras train in time and could not therefore go to Madras, and my whole business was spoiled. I am therefore of opinion that this railway should be stopped.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Because once the train stopped, should it be the reason why this railway should be removed?

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO.—

It is not once that such accidents have occurred; they are of daily occurrence.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—

It seems to me that the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee are all impracticable. Please see para 112 in the report of the Committee on Education. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed several items of expenditure for the development of the Education Department. The Committee have altogether ignored those recommendations, and it seems that the Government have also accepted the committee's recommendations and made no provision in the budget for the expenditure proposed by the Inspector-General of Education.

DEWAN.—

Which is the item for which provision has not been made in the budget?

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—

For instance, grants for hostel buildings under the new scheme.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

Provision is made for buildings, but is scattered under various heads,—under primary schools and under secondary schools.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

In page 50 of the budget under 4 Secondary Education, (iv) grants-in-aid to hostels, you find a provision of Rs. 26,816. Under 5 Primary Education (iii) grants-in-aid for hostels, you find a provision of Rs. 8,668, for Primary Schools Rs. 2,37,500 and for building grants Rs. 15,000. It is spread over various heads.

DEWAN.—

There is a provision of about Rs. 30,000 made.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.—

Then I will not press the point. As regards Stamp duty on transactions of Co-operative Societies, I may state that I was sometime a Director and also a Secretary of a Co-operative Society. It is generally our experience that there are many members who delay payment for a considerably long time, and that they consequently remain defaulters for a long time. Under the existing rules, they need not even pay court-fees if they are sued and so the members do not care even for notices to sue them for their dues. Disposal of cases is also delayed for years. This gives further time to defaulters. I would therefore suggest that court fees may be levied

for suits of Co-operative Societies. This would minimise the increasing number of defaulters in Societies and would also bring some additional revenue to Government.

MR. KALAPPA.—

An education cess of one anna in the rupee may be levied in the interests of the educational welfare of our children in the State. Levy of court fees on Co-operative Societies may be introduced. In Marikanave and Hiriyur taluks agriculture is a very important industry, and is of great benefit to the people. Agricultural Department should therefore be retained. The Sanitary Department should continue as it is, and sanitary works should not be given up. The Chitaldrug Railway line may be extended still further. Otherwise it is not of much use to the public and to the Government. It will not be paying.

DEWAN.—

Railway extensions cannot be undertaken at present.

MR. KALAPPA.—

In the matter of travelling allowances to officials drawing a pay of Rs. 100 and less, Government should give them the old rates, and there should be no change so far as they are concerned.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA.—

The budget has been prepared in a very clear form. The Special Finance Committee has sent a detailed interim report. We are very grateful to them. We have been discussing the budget every year and we are placing our suggestions before the Government. My prayer is that Government should publish a Government Order next year on the action taken in the matter of the various suggestions given by the non-official members during the previous budget discussion. This will enable us to understand what progress there has been in the various branches of the administration on the proposals submitted by us. Certain items of receipts under Land Revenue have been under-estimated by Government. Certain taluks have been resurveyed and the assessment in those places has been increased. There would therefore be considerable increase of land revenue. Only a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is shown as the amount of increase in Forest receipts. I shall be glad if information is given of the number of taluks that were resurveyed. When compared with the budget of last year, a difference of only Rs 50,000 is perceptible.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

From page 79, Appendix A, it will be seen that the budget estimate for the year 1922-23 under I Assessment on Lands, a sum of Rs. 1,00,65,748 is shown as against Rs. 98,77,025 for the year 1921-22. Under II Quit rent of minor inam villages including kayamgutta, a sum of Rs. 5,48,867 is shown for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 5,32,763 for the year 1921-22, and under III Miscellaneous Rs. 7,66,995 is shown for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 6,85,581 for 1921-22. A total gross demand of Rs. 1,13,81,610 is provided for the year 1922-23 as against Rs. 1,10,95,369 for 1921-22. There is therefore no under-estimate. There are so many items of reductions, and there are various forces working in opposite directions. We have to take all these factors into account, and not any one particular item.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

Even then there are certain taluks which are going to be resurveyed, and their assessment will be increased and we will be able to get more land revenue. The estimate of Land Revenue may therefore be increased by a few lakhs. There will be a fall in Excise Revenue. It seems the Government have already reduced the estimate of this revenue by about 4 lakhs of rupees.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Government have realised about Rs. 40 lakhs from sale of shops already effected. With the sale of reserved shops and other receipts, it is expected that there will be another Rs. 30 lakhs.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

A provision of Rs. 18,78,000 under Sinking Fund is made for repayment of the 20 year loan. This is not necessary. The first liability we have to discharge is the

10 year loan. Within that time we hope that our financial situation will improve and that we will be able to discharge this other loan. It is therefore not necessary for us now to reserve a separate amount for the 20 year loan. The amount set apart may be utilised for public improvements.

DEWAN.—

That is not sound financial policy.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

We cannot anticipate that we will have better days and that our financial situation will improve. Whatever it may be, we have to discharge our loan liability, and you will I think, admit that it is our legitimate duty to discharge that obligation. It is but safe that we should keep a separate amount set apart every year and be prepared to meet the worst contingency.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

This need not be done at the present time. We have invested large sums of money in new productive capital works. These will yield revenue by that time, and will therefore improve our financial resources.

DEWAN.—

We cannot accept that view.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

A reduction of Rs. 1,07,000 is shown under the head 'Miscellaneous' on account of irrecoverable loans written off. I should like to know the particular heads of reduction.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

Please see page 33 of the budget. This explains to you what you want.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

If lakhs of rupees are written off every year, people's interests will suffer. Our State works nearly 400 miles of railway. The rates have been doubled now. There are no proper conveniences made available to the public, and complaints remain unheard. It is requested that at least an intermediate class accommodation may be arranged, and if this is done, Government would be able to get some additional revenue. It would fetch nearly Rs. 50,000 additional revenue which amount may be shown in the budget. It appears that the Government have over-estimated the expenditure on account of travelling allowances. A few lakhs can be cut out of this grant and added to other heads of expenditure. The Budget Session of the Representative Assembly instead of being held at Mysore may be held in Bangalore. This would stop many officers coming to Mysore, and would save to Government at least Rs. 1,00,000. If this is possible, this may be done. The budgetted expenditure of the Agricultural Department for the year 1922-23 is Rs. 6,60,000 as against budgetted receipts amounting to Rs. 88,000 for the year 1922-23 under the heads, Government Gardens, Experimental Fruit Cultivation, Veterinary Receipts, Amrut Mahal Receipts, etc.'

DEWAN.—

You will say the same thing for education. It is a parallel case.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

It will not be like that. It is a different department altogether. We cannot compare this department with the education department. I only say that this expenditure is too much, and that this may be cut down. Similarly the expenditure on Government Gardens is too much.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Do you mean to say that Lal-Bagh should be closed?

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

Do not have such a costly Superintendent. In the matter of income-tax, the joint stock companies earn good income in Madras, and the income-tax there is levied at the maximum rate. But joint stock companies here do not get such

good income, but the tax here is at the maximum rate. This is not just. Once a man pays the income-tax in excess, it is very difficult to get any refund. Poor minors and females especially are not in a position to claim refund. There is one 'J' Form procedure which is a very difficult one to adopt.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

A new regulation is going to come when all these will be considered, and the procedure simplified.

MR. KRISHNAPPA.—

The provision made for remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels is not sufficient. In your Budget Speech, in the Legislative Council you, Sir, as Officiating Dewan said, "I am sorry that it has not been found possible to make any provision for increased remuneration to shanbhogs and patels in the budget under discussion, but an announcement will be made soon as regards the policy to be adopted after taking into consideration all the suggestions." I also sent an interpellation in regard to *potgi* but the Government disallowed it. I am not aware of the cause. The provision may be slightly enhanced. Rice which was selling at 14 seers per rupee is now selling at 3 seers per rupee. Days are very hard and therefore this prayer deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. A provision of Rs. 4,900 is shown in the budget on account of the Ayurvedic College. What Indian medicines can be got and how much work can be expected to be done from this small provision, are points to be considered. The provision has to be increased. The pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons here is very low. In Madras Presidency Sub-Assistant Surgeons are started on Rs. 75 but here only on Rs. 45. The same rate of pay should be provided for here. The provision of Rs. 50,000 made this year for the Economic Conference, if distributed among 8 Districts will give about Rs. 8,000 for each District. Much work cannot be done with this. This provision should therefore be increased. Pension charges are increasing year after year for various reasons. A committee may, it is suggested, be appointed to see how pension charges can be reduced. Rs. 5,000 is provided this year on account of Muzrai constructions and repairs. Lakhs of rupees were spent in olden days on the construction of big temples. This small amount is barely sufficient even for the white-washing of one single temple. There is the Somanathapur temple situated 15 miles away from this place. This excellent temple is being neglected for several years past, and there are so many other temples which require urgent repairs. If they are not attended to they will be ruined, and if even lakhs of rupees are spent afterwards, we will not be able to get such temples in future. Government should provide for increased allotments for the repairs of these Muzrai buildings. There are two Kannada High schools, one at Nanjangud and the other at Davangere. No provision is made for these. The citizens of Yelandur, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar and other neighbouring taluks are clamouring for the past 15 years for a Kannada High school to be located in a central locality. This was one of subjects for discussion in the Representative Assembly of 1921. Government promised that they would try. It is therefore requested that the present school at Chamrajnagar should not be removed. We are asking for a platform in the Nanjangud Railway station. Three years back foundation was laid by an Engineer and some work was done but it was not completed and nothing further has been done since then. A separate sanitary Department is unnecessary, and may be amalgamated with the Medical Department. Government promised that they would give some contribution for Nanjangud town improvement. Orders may be passed soon in this matter.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

The report of the Special Finance Committee is satisfactory. Larger provision is required for the improvement of the Malnad. This part of the State is being depopulated.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

An allotment of Rs. 45,000 is made for this purpose.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

If sufficient attention is not paid to the improvement of the Malnad the population will become thinner. Larger provision is necessary for the construction and

repairs of big tanks, channels and anicuts. There is one anicut near Lakkavalli and the channels there have all gone out of order. Neighbouring lands have all been spoiled The Chief Engineer went there on inspection once, and we represented to him our grievance in this matter. Nothing has been done till now. There are so many other urgent works like these which require urgent attention, and for which the allotment made in the budget is not sufficient. There are 8 Deputy Commissioners and 3 Secretaries to Government. These three Secretaries are shown in the Deputy Commissioner's cadre, and thus a total of 11 officers is shown in the Deputy Commissioner's grade in the budget. These three Secretaries need not be shown in that grade, and their grade may be reduced. Revenue Survey is almost completed. There are yet 13 survey officers. This number may be reduced.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The survey is not yet completed.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

There are too many Rangers in the Forest Department, and their number may be reduced and the number of foresters increased. In page 88, a provision of Rs. 39,420 is shown on account of Excise Inspectors. One Inspector is given for each taluk. This is unnecessary. In page 95 under 13 Muzrai Institutions 15 clerks are shown but there were only 6 clerks.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

The strength of the Muzrai Secretariat has been reduced and this establishment is amalgamated with the Muzrai Superintendent's Office.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

This work may be very well entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner so that the expenditure allotted for this Department may be saved. The Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields Police, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar both get an allowance of Rs. 150 in addition to their pay. As these are officers of different grades, the rate of allowance should be reduced in the case of the officer on smaller salary. Frequent transfers of Government officers should not, it is suggested, be made. If this is avoided the expenditure on account of travelling allowances will be reduced. Police officers are very frequently transferred from one place to another and are not allowed to remain in one place for a long time. This affects the speedy investigation and the disposal of cases relating to theft, murder and other heinous crimes.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—

Can you point out one single instance in which police officials were transferred very frequently, and which led to the inefficient prosecution of inquiry into the cases ?

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

I cannot say at present. I will have to look into the Police Gradation List. It is best however that frequent transfers are not made.

There are 6 District Sanitary Officers in the Sanitary Department. This work can be very well entrusted to the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination as in the Madras Presidency. The Vani Vilas Girls' School may be amalgamated with the Boys' School. One lady teacher should be given for this school. It is desirable that lady teachers and women servants are appointed for Hindustani Girls' Schools. A lady-graduate who knows Hindustani should be given for the Training College. One Hindustani under-graduate may be given to the Shimoga High School.

Irrigation cess is levied in Malnad. Much attention is not paid to irrigation. Whenever the Chief Engineer comes on inspection, necessary previous intimation may be given to us. It will enable us to place our grievances before him when he visits our parts. The raiyats that pay Railway cess in the Kadur District get no benefit from it. The present tramway from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura is most inconvenient. There is not sufficient stock and people feel great inconvenience in travelling on this line particularly during the rainy season.

MR. NAGAPPACHAR.—

A Committee was appointed to consider a scheme of Land mortgage banks with a view to relieve the Malnad raiyats' indebtedness. I do not know what action has been taken upon the report sent by this committee. Government should encourge the formation of a Land Mortgage Bank.

DEWAN.—

These things do not come under Budget discussion.

MR. NAGAPPACHAR.—

A Land Mortgage Bank should be started and necessary provision should be made in the Budget. A provision of Rs. 45,000, is made in the Budget for Malnad Improvement. That is too little. Larger provision is necessary. It is feared that otherwise this malnad part will have to be wiped out of the map of the Mysore State. Nothing is provided for repairs to the Belur, Somanathpur and other temples. Many tanks require urgent repairs, for instance the Halebeid tank. Larger grants should be given for the improvement of these tanks. There are many Post Offices in our State. There should be at least one Deputy Postmaster-General under our control. Then our Post Offices will be improved.

MR. T. G. NAGAPPA.—

No proper accommodation exists for Vernacular and A.-V. schools. These are held in temples and chattrams. The Muzrai Department objects to the classes being held there. It so happens at times that students have to stay at home. Provision may therefore be made at least this year for the necessary accommodation. The Special Finance Committee has suggested the abolition of 4 Sub-taluks. I am not in favour of this proposal as the redistribution of these taluks will involve great hardship and expenditure to the raiyats and will lead to delay in the disposal of the papers relating to darkhasts etc. If resurvey is done in these taluks it will bring additional income to the Government. The Finance Committee has recommended the amalgamation of the Sanitary Department with the Medical Department. There is one Sanitary Inspector in each taluk. His pay is met from local funds. Revenue Officers have no power over them. The Sanitary Inspectors do not execute sanitary works properly. There is no improvement in the sanitary condition of the villages. If this Department is amalgamated with the Medical Department, it is hoped that things will improve. Sufficient provision has not been made for drinking water wells. Water scarcity is very much felt in the interior parts of the State. District Boards have no money available for these works. This matter requires the immediate attention of the Government, and necessary allotment should be made for the improvement of water-supply. The Agricultural Department exists only in name. The fieldmen are not capable of any useful service. I once specially asked three fieldmen to come and explain to the raiyats the importance of improved methods of agriculture. They never turned up.

MR. CHENNAVIRAIYA.—

The items of expenditure under various heads should be shown in the budget in a clear and easily understandable form. Allotment of large sums of money for chattrams should as far as possible be avoided. If this is not done many people will assemble in these chattrams and be idling away their time for nothing. This grant should be reduced at least by half the amount. Half of the expenditure on account of the Maharani's College should be cut out. In page 132 of the Budget Rs. 500 is provided under the head "Sree Jogideva Veerasaiva Hostel" Chitaldrug. There is no hostel of that name. I do not know whether this is a clerical error. The name might be changed into "Sree Jayadeva Veerasaiva Hostel" instead of "Sree Jogideva Veerasaiva Hostel."

DEWAN.—

The name will be changed.

MR. CHENNAVIRAIYA.—

A sum of Rs. 3,300 is shown in the budget on account of the Karnataka Academy and the Mythic Society. What was the idea in sanctioning this grant, and what advantage do the public derive from this allotment? There is no use spending this amount for holding conferences, and to meet tiffin and other

miscellaneous charges which are of no benefit to the people. This grant should be diverted for more useful purposes. Many students have come out successful from the Engineering College at Bangalore, but none have so far been employed by Government. It is better that this College is closed for the present and the expenditure saved. Satisfactory work is not done in the Industrial Schools, and even implements are not made in these schools, which may therefore be closed. In the matter of travelling allowances only the actual expenditure incurred in travelling may be allowed in the case of officers entitled to draw first class rates Single railway fares should be sufficient in the case of these officers. If this is done there will be considerable saving to Government, and expenditure will be reduced by about 7 lakhs. There are two Sanskrit Colleges,—one in Bangalore and another in Mysore. These two may be amalgamated into one College at Mysore or Bangalore.

DEWAN.—

The report of the Committee on this subject has already appeared in the Gazette. You may give your opinion on it.

MR. CHENNAVIRAIYA.—

For foreign scholarships, no provision is made. Necessary facilities should be given to those who wish to go to foreign countries for training, and needful provision made in the Budget.

DEWAN.—

Many facilities have already been given. Owing to financial stringency, nothing more can be done now.

MR. CHENNAVIRAIYA.—

Some say that the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly might be held in Bangalore. Every year we are given two opportunities to come from the several parts of the State to pay our respects to His Highness the Maharaja. The existing arrangements should therefore continue.

MR. MADHVACHAR.—

The Sub-Registrar's Offices and the Sub-Taluks should not be abolished. This step will only cause hardship to the residents of the taluks concerned.

DEWAN.—

The matter will be enquired into.

MR. MADHVACHAR.—

After all this will not save much to the Government. There are very many other big departments in which retrenchments can be made and large sums of money saved. Repairs to old buildings and tanks should not be stopped. Marthur tank has not yet been repaired. This was several times brought to the notice of the Government, and a representation was also made to the Chief Engineer in the matter. We have no objection to the payment of the acreage cess, and we only want that this tank should be repaired as soon as possible.

MR. NANJAPPA.—

Amrut Mahal Kaval lands may be sold to the raiyats, and those lands brought under cultivation. This will bring good revenue to the Government. The Agricultural Department may be abolished. This department only exists in name and has brought about no improvement in Agriculture. The seeds supplied by the department have not been of any use. If this department is retained we have only to sell our lands and houses.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Are you coming from Sagar?

MR. NANJAPPA.—

No, I am coming from Channarayapatna.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Did Dr. Coleman ever go there?

MR. SHAMAIENGAR.—

Dr. Coleman comes by motor and goes away. The officers of this department generally go to a place suddenly without any intimation. It is necessary that they should be within the reach of the ordinary raiyats, and that their movements should be previously intimated to the people of the localities concerned.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

You cannot expect the Director to come to each and every place.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—

I ask the members of this Assembly whether it is fair dealing to bring cases of this kind to the notice of the Assembly without ever reporting the matter to me.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Your representations and grievances, if any, if reported to the Director of Agriculture, will be duly enquired into without any delay.

MR. SHAMAIENGAR.—

If we only know Dr. Coleman's movements whenever he goes on circuit, we will be able to meet him and place our grievances and the defects, if any, before him. If, however, he comes suddenly without any previous intimation, we will be unable to do anything.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—

My tour programme is sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to the Government. Must I send individual statements to the individual members? No Government does it.

MR. NANJAPPA.—

We are not getting sufficient and timely rains. Our tanks are dry almost throughout the year. We do not therefore get good crops from our lands. The small amount we are able to realise from the sale of our crops is barely sufficient for the payment of the existing taxes. It is therefore requested that the existing taxes may not be further increased.

The Education Memorandum is not yet given effect to. This should be done as soon as possible. A great deal of money is spent on the Engineering School. This may be stopped. Larger amounts should be given for the construction and repairs of tanks, anicuts and channels. Much money is now being spent without adequate results.

MR. NARASIMHA JOIS.—

Sufficient attention is not paid to the improvement of the malnad. Sometime back there was a proposal that a railway line should run through Tirthahalli, Kallurkatte and Sringeri. This has been now held up. Roads, railways and education are of greatest importance for the improvement of the malnad. The people of these parts are cut away from the rest of the State. They are afraid of officers of Government, and they have not the boldness to come out of their villages and their houses even to see them. Sufficient educational facilities should be given to them. A railway cess is levied in our parts and no railway facilities have been given to us. till now. The trains now running to Shimoga are always overcrowded, and the goods sent do not reach destination in good condition. If another additional cess is levied, it will cause hardship to the people. We are paying railway cess, road cess, water-tax, land-tax, supari cess and so many other taxes. We do not get sufficient benefit for all these taxes. The railway cess may be abolished and educational cess levied in its stead. Recently the system of platform tickets is introduced and this is also a nuisance to the people. This should be stopped. We have many Muzrai temples in Shimoga, like the Gopalakrishnaswami temple, Lakshminarayan temple and others, and these require repairs badly.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—

There are many major and minor tanks in this State. Large areas of land have been brought under cultivation. No officer till now has taken any trouble to go and see how far any particular channel or a tank irrigates the lands for which it is

intended. There are dry and wet lands. In some cases wet assessment is levied without proper investigation. It is therefore suggested that proper enquiries should be made before any increase is made in land-tax. Shanbhogs and Patels are two important officials who are the eyes to our State. The *potgi* they get is small. Their income is not sufficient to meet their expenditure. They will have to go to Taluk headquarters several times, and whenever they go they will have to take their whole paraphernalia of village servants. The cost of stationery has gone very high, and they will have to meet this expenditure also. In consideration of all these it is but right that their pay should be not less than Rs. 50. The Agricultural Department is doing very useful work since the commencement. Best seeds are imported from foreign countries and experiments are being made with a view to introduce these varieties in suitable places. Sugar-cane cultivation has been greatly improved by their efforts. This department is doing very good and useful work and much more could be done if larger allotments are sanctioned to this department. A Police Station may be located at least for every 20 miles. If any case of robbery or murder takes place, by the time the parties are able to come and report it to the Police, the whole case will have been hushed up. Therefore a range office may be kept and a constable and a daffedar retained for duty there.

Some are for the levy of education cess and some are not. The land-tax was very small thirty years back. After the survey settlement, it has risen. There is not sufficient supply of water now in tanks, channels and rivers. We do not get sufficient rain in proper time. Out of the crops the raiyat is able now to raise, very little remains for his consumption after meeting the taxes imposed and other items of expenditure. If the tax is not paid on the due date, his land or other property will be attached. He cannot go out during the rainy and cultivating seasons. There are so many difficulties which stand in his way. All these facts will have to be considered by Government before any further enhancement in the rate of land-tax is made.

MR. ANJANEYA SETTY.—

In some areas a railway cess at the rate of 6 pies per rupee is levied, and in our district it is levied at the rate of one anna. This should be abolished. Education Cess may be levied in its place and the amount realised from this and the savings from retrenchments in other Departments can be very well utilised for the educational welfare of our children in the State. There was one Telugu School in our place, but it has been converted into a Kannada school.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—

Is there no Telugu teacher?

MR. ANJANEYA SETTY.—

We have not got sufficient number of Kannada students. Only one Kannada student passed last year, and this year out of ten that appeared not even one passed. A Telugu School is badly wanted and there are 300 students for this school. There is at present one Hindustani girls' school and there are 40 girls. But we have a very small building for this, and there is only one cart given to this school. One more cart is absolutely necessary. The recommendations made by the Finance Committee are reasonable and may be given effect to. The Sanitary Department may be amalgamated with the Medical Department as proposed by the Committee.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA.—

The limit of 30 students prescribed for opening a new school in the villages is very high. In a village where there are 500 people, it is very difficult to get that number, especially in the malnad. I would therefore request that this limit may be reduced to 15 in the Malnad and to 20 in the Maidan parts of the state.

DEWAN.—

You must confine yourself to the budget, and if you have got anything to say on other matters you may send a note to the Government and then it will be considered.

MR. K. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

In the matter of the Nanjangud-Erode railway there is not much that remains to be said. Already a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has been spent towards this. Two big

loans were raised by Government and if the money raised had been utilised for this work, Government would have been able to get a sufficient sum of revenue by this time. The completion of this line may, it is requested be allowed to be taken up by the District Board. This line may at least be treated as a feeder railway line and may be converted into a narrow-gauge line. If this is not now connected with Erode, our trade and commerce will not prosper.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

There is no idea of constructing a narrow gauge line and it is only a metre gauge line.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

The people are agreeable to the levy of a railway cess to meet the cost of this line. This may be allowed to be taken up by the District Board. A small loan may be floated, and Government might ask the District Board to undertake the completion of this line. Nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs have been spent for this, and if this line is not completed it will be a great mistake.

DEWAN.—

The Erode connection is not going to take place.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The original proposal was to connect the line to Erode. Hence a feeder line was not sufficient then and a metre gauge line was necessary and the Government undertook it. That is true. Then it was found that the Government of India had cancelled the original proposal and wanted now to take the line from Nanjangud *via* Manantody to Shoranur and thence to the Cochin Harbour. The Government of India have said that they are not in favour of connecting the line to Erode. Therefore the matter does not lie in our hands. If the District Board is willing the Government is prepared to allow it to construct a metre gauge line to Chamarajnagar.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

The District Board is quite prepared. The Government may float a loan.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

It matters little whether the District Board or the Government floats the loan. Therefore the District Board may itself float the loan.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

If you float a loan you will be getting guaranteed interest, and you will be getting a share of profit also. If Government floats a loan you will have nothing to do with it.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh and odd has been spent for this work. The Government should entrust everything to the District Board.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The matter will be considered.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

A sum of Rs. 7,226 was sanctioned last year for the Biligere tank. Nothing is allotted for it this year.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

It is not possible to do anything this year.

DEWAN.—

Incomplete works must be finished first. These are not the final lists.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

Muzrai funds are not being properly managed. The funds of one temple are being utilised for the benefit of others. This is unfair. I want to know how much surplus amount is at the credit of each temple in the State.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

The information asked for is not available in respect of each institution. No money is lent till now to any temple from the funds of another. If there is any necessity in future, we are going to give the amount as a loan to other temples in need of funds, and we will return the whole amount afterwards with interest to the temple from the funds of which the amount was lent.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

Is it not necessary that we should know how much amount there is at the credit of each temple on the 1st of July of every year? In future the Comptroller may be directed to furnish a statement of the income of each and every temple for the previous year.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

If you want any information about this you may ask him and he will furnish it to you. If he does not do so, you may ask me and I am prepared to give you necessary details.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

Surplus balance of the Municipality should be invested in a place where it would fetch a good interest.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

There is only a balance of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 and there is nothing for investment.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—

It is not desirable to stop the progress of the incomplete public works for want of funds.

MR. NAGARAJAIYA.—

The Finance Committee have recommended the abolition of the four sub-taluks. The Revenue Commissioner agrees to this. My suggestion is that the number of districts may also be reduced by two. In the taluks that are going to be abolished Munsiffs' Courts may be established. The Munsiffs should be invested with Second Class powers. There are four Munsiffs in a district. The Assistant Commissioners holding Second Class powers should be taken as Munsiffs and opportunities should be given to people with Matriculation qualifications to become second grade pleaders. It is very difficult to secure good lawyers for Criminal cases in Hunsur and other taluks. Munsiffs' Courts should be established in places where there are railway communications. Otherwise the raiyats will feel great inconvenience in travelling to obtain good lawyers. The Dewan suggested that if any case of bribery is brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken. Bribery has become common and is given in the form of grains and cash. People fear to point it out. The present law is against them. A note will be found to have been made in the corner of the document in black pencil. If registration is to be done the man is bound to pay the amount equal to the registration fees. Sufficient safeguards should be made for the suppression of crimes, etc., in the taluks. The Police Department should arrange to send Inspectors to each and every village frequently on inspection. The duty of serving summons and warrants may be got done by the village servants. If a man or process-server is sent, he invariably returns with a statement recorded that the man is not in the place or cannot be found.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—

Will not the policemen similarly do the same thing?

MR. NAGARAJAIYA.—

Yes, but the work can be got done more speedily and effectively.

MR. CHENNAPPA.—

Though some are against the levy of the education cess, I think, this may be levied and the amount so collected may be utilised for the educational welfare of our children. The raiyats are in great difficulty and they are quite unable to pay

even the present tax. The land tax should not therefore be increased. The Co-operative Department is not of much use to the public, and it may be abolished. So also with the Silk Department. The Maharaja's and the Maharani's Colleges are in one and the same place and these two may be amalgamated. The recommendations of the Finance Committee may be given effect to fully.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO.—

The Special Finance Committee has sent an interim report and it is stated this is not final. On the receipt of the final report from the Committee, some specially selected members of the Representative Assembly and of the Government may form themselves into a body authorised to consider the proposals and to submit a final report of the action to be taken by Government.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMANANDAGIRI GOSWAMI.—

Every year three lakhs of rupees are spent for the improvement of the two cities. One lakh of rupees is given this year for Mysore City Improvement. Out of this Rs. 40,000 is spent on establishment and the remaining sum on buildings. It is not necessary to have a separate Improvement Trust Board. The grant given to this Board might very well be given to the Mysore City Municipality. In Mysore City we have a Water Works department. The Government is paying Rs. 90,000 per year for this. If this grant is doubled and the City Improvement Trust Board abolished, the Municipality will be able to undertake many works and to save much expenditure to Government.

DEWAN.—

Government cannot do it.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMANANDAGIRI GOSWAMI.—

There are 9,000 bulls in the Amrut Mahal department. The strength of this may be reduced by half. The Finance Committee has recommended the sale of large grass lands. If this is done, Government will be able to get good revenue. The Kunigal Stud Farm may also be closed. If the Sandalwood Oil Factory in not yielding profit, the whole concern may be sold. Motor advances and house-building advances given to officers may be discontinued in future.

DEWAN.—

They have all been stopped.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMANANDAGIRI GOSWAMI.—

There are 9,000 acres of darkhast lands lying waste. They may be sold and brought under cultivation and this will bring good revenue to the Government. The Police and the Registration departments may be combined into one department. The Revenue Commissioner's and the Excise Commissioner's offices may be amalgamated. Special Magistrates' Courts should be introduced in the other districts also. Some fixed batta must be given once for all to Police Inspectors.